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Secret Negotiation of Weapons Purchase From Brazil Reported

33420057z Sao Paulo *FOLHA DE SAO PAULO* in Portuguese 28 Jan 88 p A-8

[Article by Roberto Lopes]

[Text] Brasilia—The socialist government of Angola is secretly negotiating the purchase of a large shipment of arms from Brazil. During the first 2 weeks of January, a personal emissary of the Angolan Minister of Defense, Pedro Maria Tonha, visited representatives of the Brazilian arms industry along the Rio de Janeiro-Sao Paulo corridor and organized a series of visits which agents and officials of those firms are now making to Luanda (the Angolan capital) to sell their products.

FOLHA DE SAO PAULO has learned that Jose Antonio Pires Goncalves, brother of the Brazilian minister of Army, General Leonidas Pires Goncalves, left for Angola early last week. Jose Antonio has worked in the past as a representative of such firms as Bernardini (tanks and guns), MOTOPECAS (which designs and modernizes armored vehicles), and Taurus (light weapons).

During his visit to Brazil, the emissary of the Angolan Minister of Defense explained that the Soviet and Cuban military aid which Angolan troops are receiving to cope with the guerrilla warfare being carried on by UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) has been insufficient for equipping their infantry and tank units adequately. The Angolan envoy said that his country's Armed Forces needed tanks, ammunition, and communications equipment, among other things. The firms that will negotiate with Angola include Bernardini (which sold 200 106-mm guns to the Libyan Army last October), Britanite (which manufactures explosives and land mines), and Maco (a company in Rio de Janeiro which uses Italian technology intended for the textile industry but which has now offered a heavy mortar—to be mounted on vehicles—to the Brazilian Army).

Ambassador Surprised

When contacted in Brasilia last Monday afternoon, Angolan Ambassador Francisco Romao expressed surprise at the news. "All I know about are the negotiations concerning a new economic agreement between Angola and Brazil," said the ambassador. He was referring to a mission of experts from his country's Ministry of Finance who will arrive in Brazil this Saturday to begin talks on a new line of credit—estimated at \$150 million—which the Brazilian Government intends to grant to the Angolan Government. If those talks are successful, Angola will send its Minister of Finance, Augusto Teixeira de Matos, to Brasilia.

The granting of Brazilian credit to the Angolans is the direct result of Brazil's decision to double its import quota on Angolan petroleum (from 10,000 to 20,000 barrels a day). This strengthening of economic and financial relations between the two countries comes less than 2 months after President Jose Sarney received Angola's Minister of Planning, Antonio da Silva (whose position is equivalent to that of the minister-chief of Brazil's Planning Secretariat of the Presidency), at Planalto Palace. But the high point of that rapprochement is scheduled for the last week in March, when Sarney is to make an official 48-hour visit to Luanda. On Monday morning, Romao was at the Brazilian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to deliver his government's initial proposal concerning a date for that visit: between 28 and 30 March.

"Package"

During his travels around Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, the Angolan emissary was constantly accompanied by a Brazilian middleman who had offered his services in organizing a "package" of firms capable of supplying Angola. Bernardini is interested in selling the Angolans its Tamoio-3 tank, a 30-ton armored vehicle with a 105-mm gun, an infrared vision system for night combat, and equipment for suppressing the effects of explosions and fires inside its turret. The Tamoio is also being offered to the Brazilian and Ecuadorean Armies.

The Angolan Army seems very interested in communications equipment and will have to choose between conventional equipment (which Brazilian firms have been manufacturing and exporting since the 1970's) and radios with so-called frequency hopping—that is, radios equipped to resist enemy interference (one of the methods used in what is known as electronic warfare). Angolan troops are equipped with a few dozen Soviet-made T-54 and T-55 tanks along with armored vehicles for transporting small infantry detachments. Some of their operations—in the southern part of the country—are conducted jointly with Cuban Army contingents. In the second half of last year, the Brazilian firms of Norberto Odebrecht (a construction firm) and ENGEZA [Specialized Engineers, Inc.] (which manufactures armored vehicles) decided to join together in bidding on a major contract from the Angolan Government for supplying and maintaining trucks and utility vehicles and building nine coastal radar stations.

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Italian Group Buys 10 Percent of Cabinda Oil Deposits

34000461b Harare *THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE* in English 19 Feb 88 p 35

[Text] ENI, the Italian state hydrocarbons group, has purchased for US\$200 million ten percent of the Cabinda offshore oil deposit in Angola, which in terms

of production quantities means 1.5 million tons of crude a year.

The accord was reached between Agip, Eni's oil subsidiary, and Chevron, which ceded 20 percent of its own shareholdings in the Angolan deposit, after long negotiations.

As officially confirmed recently the agreement was signed by Agip president Mr Giuseppe Muscarella and the president of Chevron International, Mr John Silcox.

Mr Franco Reviglio, president of Eni, pointed out that with this operation the group enters an oil basin considered as one of the most promising in the world.

The Cabinda deposits produce 280,000 bbls. of oil daily, of which 28,000 bbls. will now be owned by Agip. With this, Agip will reach a total of 40,000 bbls. a day of its own production in Angola.

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Kgosi Linchwe Interviewed on Resignation
34000485a Gaborone *THE BOTSWANA GUARDIAN*
in English 26 Feb 88 p 1

[Article by Eddie Kuhlmann]

[Text] Reports by the government media over the President Quett Masire's meeting with the Chiefs over the Chieftainship Act early last month prompted Kgosi Linchwe II of Bakgatla to table the motion that led to his resigning his Vice chairmanship in the House of Chiefs.

The meeting prevailing over the Chieftainship Act resulted in Kgosi Linchwe tabling a motion the following day calling for Government to present the Chiefs' side of the story through the same media.

The motion culminated in Kgosi Linchwe's resignation as vice-chairman of the House of Chiefs because none of them had seconded his motion.

The Guardian this week interviewed Kgosi Linchwe in Mochudi and it came to light that when the Chiefs met the President in February, they were told that the meeting was confidential and not for the press.

"We were shocked to see a report in the Daily News. The report was full of inaccuracies. And that, plus the unfavourable picture painted by the President in the report, prompted me to table the motion."

He said they were not being briefed by the President as the paper implied but were appealing against the President's decision to pass the Chieftainship Amendment Bill into an act of Parliament.

The Chieftainship Amendment Bill made headlines last year when it was referred to the chiefs for discussion and give opinions on it as according to legal procedure.

The chiefs in turn felt the issue should be referred to the tribes in the form of a Presidential Commission. The government, on the other hand, felt it was the responsibility of the chiefs to consult with the people, "a very biased approach which would bring up nothing beyond the wishes of Chiefs," according to Kgosi Linchwe.

Subsequently the bill was tabled before Parliament and unilaterally a decision was taken resulting in the bill being passed for the President's signature as an Act of Parliament.

The House of Chiefs reacted by seeking an audience with the President "which was unfortunately not heeded until the matter was concluded to the total disregard of the opinion of the Chiefs."

Linchwe said the government insisted that the issue be concluded, irrespective of the chiefs "point of view for the prior consultant with the tribes."

The Chieftainship Act provides for the removal of authority over Chiefs from the Office of the President to the Ministry of Local Government and Lands.

Regarding the Chiefs' failure to second his motion Kgosi Linchwe said, despite the fact that they agreed with it "showed me they were not trustworthy."

When asked why they had decided to take that decision, he said they may have been confused and thought that the President had already spoken on the matter. But he said his observation was that "The President has already made his mind and the meeting was merely a formality."

He said when the motion was discussed by the Chiefs, they asked that it be deferred to Thursday because they wanted to study it.

"But I noticed they were already shaking although they could not come out clearly at the time."

On Thursday nobody seconded me. This denied me of my constitutional right, he said. "I resigned because of the attitude of the chiefs."

Following Kgosi Linchwe's resignation, the Chiefs decided to form a committee to deal with Kgosi Linchwe's "so called case" and Kgosi Monare Gaborone was elected to succeed Linchwe.

Kgosi Linchwe sees this as seemingly an inadequate understanding of the problem and appreciation of the rules.

He said the chiefs did not give themselves enough time to reflect on why he resigned?

They concluded that I was wrong. But they realised the following day when we met, that they had wronged me and caused my resignation."

Regarding the formation of a committee Kgosi Linchwe explained that there was nowhere in the standing orders that they could do so, unless they resolved themselves into a committee stage.

Commenting on the new vice chairman's remarks that were quoted in the papers as "he had watched in dismay, instances where (Linchwe) would lose temper if other members did not subscribe to his views," he said:

"Those are allegations made at the spur of the moment. I don't take them seriously."

Koma Launches Election Campaign

34000350b Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 2 Mar 88 p 4

[Article by Aldrin Seretse]

[Text] The leader of the Botswana National Front (BNF), Dr Kenneth Koma has said his party members must guard against election-rigging in the next general elections.

Launching his party's election campaign during its conference in Mahalapye over the weekend, Dr Koma accused the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) of allegedly rigging elections.

He assured BNF members that their party would win the 1989 general elections if they prevented vote-rigging by the ruling party.

Dr Koma, also the MP for Gaborone South, went on to accuse the ruling party of allegedly using priests in its political campaigns. He said despite the lack of finance faced by his party in its campaigning exercises, it was inevitable that it would win in the next elections because the BDP was dying away.

He told the conference that the BNF would field candidates in all 34 constituencies, explaining that 19 constituencies at present had their candidates given the mandate.

According to Dr Koma, 12 constituencies will have primary elections held in them possibly in March this year, while three constituencies were still vacant.

Dr Koma also appealed to members of his party to raise funds for it and he congratulated the party's choirs for introducing songs that were popularising it.

In his welcome address earlier, the BNF Secretary General, Mr Mareledi Giddie had told the gathering that the purpose of the conference was to put the party into the state of election readiness by considering parliamentary candidates in time in order to start campaigning.

Mr Giddie, in presenting the party's progress report, informed the participants that in 1969 the BNF had captured 10,410 votes, a figure he described as representing 15 per cent of the total vote. He said by then the party had fielded 21 candidates, while in 1974 it captured 7,358 votes equal to 11.5 per cent of the total vote.

According to Mr Giddie, in 1979 the BNF was elected by 17,480 votes, representing 12.5 per cent of the total vote. In those elections it had fielded 17 candidates. He said in 1984 the party fielded 27 candidates and captured 46,550 votes, representing 20.4 per cent of the total vote.

He told the gathering that the statistics indicated that in the last elections the BNF went up by about 2.6 per cent while the ruling party dropped by about 23 per cent. This, he said, showed that the BNF was a progressing force.

Mr Giddie also mentioned that his party had been capturing people from other political parties and that people were joining it in large numbers. "The BNF is crippling the BDP," he continued. The conference which was attended by about 70 delegates from different constituencies also discussed council candidates.

A spokesman of the party told BOPA later in an interview that the conference had also discussed election strategies, but said the party was not ready to disclose these at the moment.

On the same day the BNF central committee held a meeting behind closed doors with the leader of the Botswana Progressive Union, Mr Daniel Kwele.

According to a BNF spokesman, the meeting was about merging the two parties. The spokesman, however, told BOPA that there were no signs that agreement would be reached during the conference to merge the two parties.

The BPU leader, Mr Kwele was also expected to address the BNF central committee to give them his proposals.

Among other constituencies in which the BNF will hold primary elections are Gaborone North, Kweneng South, Tswapong South, Maun/Chobe, Lobatse-Barolong, Ramotswa, Shoshong, Kgalagadi and Kweneng West. Three vacant constituencies are Nkange, Boteti and Kweneng East.

The party is said to have fielded its candidates in other constituencies such as Mr Raphael Sikwane for Francistown; Mr Peba Sethantsho, Ghanzi; Mr Gil Salishando, Selebi-Phikwe; Mr S. Kenosi, Sebina/Gweta; Mr Leach Tlhomelang, Kanye; Mr James Olesitse, Tswapong North; Mr Wellie Seboni, Molepolole; Dr Kenneth Koma, Gaborone South; Mr Mareledi Giddie, Mahalapye; Mr Joseph Kavindama, Okavango; Mr G.A.K. Gare, Moshupa and Mr Geoffrey Mosimakoko, Ngwaketse South.

The others revealed as having been fielded are: Mr Otto for the North East; Mr Njerakana for Ngami; Reverend Willie Gulubane for Tonota; Mr Moatswi, Mmadinare; Mr James Pilane, Mochudi; Mr Nthaile, Ngwaketse West; Mr Moffat Akambakamba, Serowe North and Mr Paul Rantao for Gaborone West, which is not yet declared a constituency.

National Registration Hits Snag
34000485b Gaborone *THE GAZETTE* in English
24 Feb 88 p 3

[Article by Nicholas Sebolao]

[Text] Due to problems beyond the control of the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs the national registration exercise, which was initially targeted to be completed at the end of March, is expected to end not later than June this year.

This was disclosed by the Acting Permanent Secretary in the Ministry, Ms Pelonomi Venson in a wideranging interview with *The Gazette*.

Ms Venson explained that the exercise's postponement had been caused due to the understanding that the registration teams would be spread throughout the country during the exercise's launch but the initial plans were, however, changed.

"We changed our plans and started in Gaborone instead because we wanted Gaborone to act as a pilot for the scheme," she said.

She said the low turnout in Gaborone during the exercise's launch was not surprising because many people had preferred to register at their home village while others had to fetch their birth certificates and the relevant documents at their places of birth.

Ms Venson noted that the Ministry knew that such a situation would arise but could not bring it under control since the registration forms were sent out in November and December last year.

She, however, said she was happy at the total aggregate of people who had registered, adding that 30 per cent of Gaborone's residents had registered.

Ms Venson also said the preference of people registering in their home villages had also affected other centres but she disclosed that the registered teams had captured a third of the total population of all the towns and villages visited.

She expressed satisfaction at the slow rate in which the registration exercise was being conducted saying this enabled the Ministry to work as diligently as possible to make the scheme a success with no fears of any errors being done.

"We don't want to hurry this thing (registration exercise) because the intention of the exercise is to provide positive identification for the people," she said.

She added: "Passports, which have been widely used for identification in places such as banks, post offices and for scholars preparing for examinations will then be used for their purpose as travel documents.

"The registration exercise is thus an adequate base for development planning for the coming census."

Ms Venson refuted claims that naturalised citizens had been sent back at registration stations because of unsatisfactory identification.

"It's not supposed to happen. Naturalised certificates are adequate proof for the holders' identification," she said.

Explaining the anomaly, Ms Venson speculated that the registration teams might have had their suspicions triggered off by some people who had tampered with their passports or given false information to the Commissioner of Oaths.

She said married women had to bring a marriage certificate in addition to their naturalised certificates because of their usage of their maiden names prior to marriage.

She told *The Gazette* that four people—although one lady is at this stage missing—were in police custody after giving false information at the registration stations.

As for Botswana nationals who were studying outside the country, Ms Venson said they will be allowed to register on their return to Botswana.

She said foreigners residing in Botswana in possession of valid residence permits will be registered at a later date.

"We have delayed their registration because of a backlog in the Ministry's issuing of residence permits."

"We want to make sure that these people obtain residence permits before embarking on their registration," she said.

/12913

Parliament Hears Wide-Ranging Budget Speech

Reserves Needed for Contingencies
34000486 Gaborone *THE GAZETTE* in English
24 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] Botswana should keep aside some of its massive foreign exchange earnings because of the political, economic and climatic uncertainty that clouds southern Africa, Vice President and Finance Minister, Mr Peter Mmusi warned.

Speaking in Parliament when he delivered this year's Budget speech on Monday, he said: "The political situation in southern Africa shows no prospect of improvement in the short term.

"The risk inherent in such an adverse environment, coupled with the persistent drought, unstable commodity prices, and dependency on too few sources of income, compel us to plan to maintain some reserves for contingencies," he said.

The massive foreign reserves have been accumulated mainly by a firm market for diamonds, which continued to fuel an impressive economic performance by the country.

Botswana has averaged a real growth rate of over 12 percent per annum over the past ten years.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) forecasts show additional real economic growth of 8.7 percent in 1987/88 and is expected to yield a Gross Domestic Product of about P3,300 in the current year.

"This amounts to a per capital GDP of P2,800, which is over five times greater than the figure of P484 per person recorded ten years earlier in 1977/78," Mr Mmusi said.

In addition, the national cost of living index has been reduced to 8.1 percent over the past 12 months, from December 1986 to December 1987, compared to double-digit inflation in neighbouring countries.

Until now, the Government has resisted widespread calls for the use of the foreign reserves, now standing at over P2 billion.

Mr Mmusi, however, promised that the Government would continue to try to create more jobs in rural areas.

Part of the policy would be a focus on creating an environment conducive to private initiative and investment in the arable agricultural sector.

The Government would also be giving priority to the expansion of vocational and technical training, he said.

Mr Mmusi said however: "The principal engine of sustained development must be the private sector. Therefore, the primary focus of our efforts is to create an environment where the private sector is able to thrive.

Maximum prime rate (the rate at which banks lend money to favoured and big customers like multinationals) was reduced to 8.5 percent from 10 percent by the Bank of Botswana from 1 January this year, and commercial banks lowered prime rate to eight percent, in the continued liberalization of credit to the private sector.

Botswana Housing Corporation, (BHC) marked the only bad spot of an otherwise good performance by the parastatals.

With rental arrears amounting to about P1 million, annual increases of 15 percent announced last year would continue.

The Government, however, expected a year-end surplus of P377 million from its 1987/88 expenditure.

But total recurrent expenditure from this year's Budget is estimated at P775 million.

The largest share amounting to 25 percent goes to Education; followed by the Ministries of Works, Transport and Communications; Local Government and Lands and State President.

Tax Proposals Outlined

34000486 *Gaborone BUSINESS GUARDIAN* in English 26 Feb 88 p 1

[Words in italics as published]

[Text] When the Minister of Finance and Development Planning Mr Peter Mmusi delivered his budget speech to the National Assembly on Monday, he set out in general terms the challenges of the past year and proposals for the coming year. The following taxation related and other proposals were placed before the House.

In last year's budget speech, Mr Mmusi announced that the base of the sales tax would be broadened in 1988, with luxury goods being taxed 10 per cent and the rest at 5 per cent. He has decided that the broadening of the sales tax base will be done gradually over a number of years, as the ability to administer the tax effectively is developed and as revenue requirements dictate.

As a first step, legislation will be introduced extending the schedules for the sales tax to permit the broadening of the tax base. Further, the Department of Customs and Excise is being geared up to undertake the administration of the broader Sales Tax.

Later this year, the government will apply to the sales tax at 10 per cent *ad valorem* to a short list of specific luxury goods only. The additional revenue expected from the taxation of these items will be P3.5 million per annum.

The sales tax will be extended to other luxury goods and introduced at the lower general rate for non-luxuries as and when that becomes opportune in future years.

Increased tax deductions in respect of contributions towards pensions for all resident individuals, whether they are employees or self-employed persons will be allowed.

The only exceptions will be expatriate employees entitled to contract gratuities.

Under this proposal, the maximum annual tax deduction for contributions to approved pension funds, and approved retirement annuity funds and schemes, will be 15 per cent or P6,000, whichever is less. As compared with the present maximum of P1,500, this is a substantial benefit to taxpayers.

Maximum tax-deductible contributions by employers to approved pension funds, or retirement annuity funds or schemes, will be raised from 10 per cent of an employee's pensionable emoluments to 20 per cent of earned income or P6,000, whichever is less.

The Tax Act will be amended for the 1987/88 tax year to enable a farmer who has incurred tax liabilities for two previous tax years and who is confronted with the need to restock in the current tax year, to offset his loss for the current tax year against the taxes paid or payable for the two previous years.

In deference to numerous representations made to the Ministry, all capital gains realised after the 1 July 1987 will be permitted an adjustment for inflationary effects on the value of the asset since July, 1982. The capital gain adjusted for inflation, will then be subject to tax.

The minister will make provision for roll-over of capital gains where there is a change of investment for productive purposes. When a taxpayer disposes of an investment property, such as a farm, house or a shop, in order to acquire an asset for productive purposes, the tax payable on the gain from disposal may act as an obstacle to such reinvestment.

However, the minister does not propose to permit indefinite postponement of tax through repeated use of the roll-over mechanism. The law will provide for a reasonable period between the disposal of an asset and reinvestment of the proceeds, and will place limitations on roll-over repetition.

Over the years since Independence, Botswana has gradually developed a very liberal foreign exchange regime. The Government regards this as another important element in creating and maintaining a healthy business climate.

The minister announced that the government will be publishing next month, a further liberalization of the exchange control regulations.

The limits which commercial banks may authorize without reference to the Bank of Botswana for current account transactions, such as travel, education, medical expenses, emigrants' remittances, and dividend and profit payments, will be increased significantly. In many cases, these limits will be doubled.

In recognition of the needs to provide pension and life insurance funds with greater diversification of their portfolios, they will be permitted to place 50 per cent of their investments offshore, as opposed to the current limit of 25 per cent.

Direct investment offshore by the corporate sector will be permitted where it results in benefits to Botswana, such as the creation of additional employment in Botswana, or the creation of enlarged markets for Botswana's products.

Similarly, where additional local employment is to be created, domestic borrowing by a nonresident controlled company operating in Botswana will be liberalised.

The minister reported that a number of employment and manpower related studies have been completed in the past years. These studies have identified a number of constraints to private sector development and employment creation that need to be removed.

These include: the shortage of serviced land and housing, delays in the work permit system and excessive and unproductive business regulations.

They also include: insufficient educational facilities for children of expatriate manpower with the critical skills.

Government is encouraging private sector development of the needed educational facilities on a self-financing basis. In the area of work permits, which is a major concern to the private sector, the Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs is streamlining its procedures to facilitate the speedy processing of applications, where the employment of a non-citizen contributes directly or indirectly to additional employment of Botswana, while at the same time ensuring that the work permit system is not abused.

The question of the shortage of serviced land and housing, as well as excessive and unproductive regulations, are also being addressed by the Government.

The minister reported that the Sua Pan Soda Ash project is nearing a final decision by potential investors. This is a very substantial, undertaking, involving investment of P700 million. The greater part of the investment will be financed privately, but Government is likely to be responsible for equity investment of about P100 million.

In addition Government will have to invest a large sum in the provision of infrastructure. The minister is optimistic that the implementation of the project will commence this year.

The local preference scheme is used to stimulate local production by channeling Government, Parastatal and Local Authority purchasing to local products. The scheme has been revised.

With effect from the beginning of April this year, it will incorporate new features from the beginning of proposals by firms with high local content more competitive.

The Government was concerned when Zimbabwe announced last year its intention to terminate the free trade agreement, which has been in existence since 1956.

As a result of the high level discussions by the Heads of State, the deadline for the termination of the agreement has been extended to the end of June, 1988.

Further, the matter of the agreement has been referred to a joint taskforce with the objective of creating a trading arrangement which will increase and develop trade between the two countries. The taskforce is due to report to the two governments in April 1988. The Minister is hopeful that trade will not be disrupted, but instead will be facilitated.

Legislation will be introduced to create the Botswana Institute of Accountants.

Recurrent and Development Budgets Itemized
34000486 Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 23 Feb 88 p 3

[Excerpt] Mr Mmusi also dealt with the recurrent and development budgets. He said the total recurrent expenditure including constitutional and statutory items for the coming financial year was estimated at P775 million, representing a nominal increase of 12 per cent over the 1987/88 revised estimates. Of that amount, P312 million or 40 per cent goes into personal emoluments and the balance is absorbed by other recurrent expenditure items.

The Ministry of Education continued to take a lion's share of the recurrent allocation. The ministry receives 25 per cent of the estimates. Half of the P172.6 million recurrent budget estimates for the ministry will be allocated to the Unified Teaching Service for teachers' salaries, gratuities and transportation expenses, which have risen sharply with the expansion of secondary schools, necessitating an extensive external recruitment campaign. He noted that the direct cost of school fees abolition exceeded P14 million through both revenue loss and increased support grants to community junior secondary schools and grant-aided schools.

The second largest share will be allocated to the Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications with 18 per cent of the recurrent budget. The bulk of the share, said Mr Mmusi will be allocated to the CTO and Roads Department.

Next in the line of major recipients, is the Ministry of Local Government and Lands with an allocation of 17.3 per cent of the recurrent budget and deficit grants to local authorities constitute 64 per cent of that allocation. Mr Mmusi said local authorities deficit grants had been raised by over P10 million to compensate them for the loss of local government tax revenue.

The State President is the third on the priority rating in terms of recurrent allocation. Among major consumers of the budget in the Office of the President, and Botswana Defence Force (BDF) and the Botswana Police with an estimated need of P92.2 million in recurrent

expenditure. This shows an increase of more than 15 per cent over the 1987/88 authorisation. These four ministries take up almost 70 per cent of the budget and the balance is distributed among the rest of the ministries.

Turning to the development budget, Mr Mmusi said the total appropriation required for the coming financial year amounted to P709.6 million. This comprises of P49.5 million of external borrowings to be on-lent to parastatals, P16.2 million for the continuation of the 1987/88 drought relief programme and P643.9 million for carrying out the normal development projects.

In terms of development budget, the Ministry of Local Government and Lands tops the list with an allocation of P174 million. The Vice President explained that urban development projects including the recently introduced new project titled "Accelerated Urban Land Servicing and Housing Development," had been allocated P102.7 million.

The second largest share of P162.1 goes to the Ministry of Works, Transport and Communications. This figure represents an increase of almost 70 per cent over the last authorisation.

About two-thirds of the amount will be used on the construction of roads, acquisition of railway rolling stock and the relaying of the track.

The Civil Aviation Department will be allocated P22.5 million for many projects including the purchase of a new jet aircraft for use on travels by high level Government missions, for the construction of a new airport at Kasane and for improving the Sir Seretse Khama and Maun airports.

The Ministry of Education will receive the third largest share of P79.7 followed by the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs with an allocation of P69.8 million.

The allocation for the State President is P66.8 million of which P63.0 million will go to the BDF and police due to security situation in the region. The remainder will be distributed among other departments falling under the State President.

The Ministry of Health will be allocated P26.1 million of which P10.3 million will be for the new Francistown Hospital and P3.5 million for the upgrading of the Princess Marina. The rest of the resources will go towards the primary health care.

Efforts To Boost Employment To Continue
34000486 Gaborone BOTSWANA DAILY NEWS in English 24 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] Botswana's employment opportunities grew from 28,000 in 1967/68 to 130,000 in 1986.

Announcing this in his budget speech yesterday, the Vice President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning, Mr Peter Mmisi talked of a rapid expansion of employment opportunities in Botswana.

Mr Mmisi said the expansion in employment stakes during 1987-88 represented employment growth at an average rate of 8.4 per cent per annum over the period "which allowed increasing proportions of the labour force to enjoy opportunities in Botswana.

He explained that this "positive achievement of rapid employment growth was especially notable in 1986, when formal sector employment increased by 11.4 per cent, compared to 6.2 per cent increase in 1985. Of major significance is the fact that in 1986, well over a half of the employment growth that occurred, was in the private sector.

"While one year does not make a trend, the performance is indicative of what can be achieved. We must continue to reinforce our efforts to promote productive economic opportunities for Botswana."

Mr Mmisi reminded the House that the true measure of an economy's performance in the employment sphere, was the number of jobs created relative to the net addition to the labour force. Even taking into account the jobs being created in the formal and informal sector, the total additional formal and informal employment combined, at about 17,000, was 4,000 short of the growth in the labour force, he stated.

He called on the House to note that if "the agricultural sector had not been subjected to drought, and had been able to expand with stimulus and assistance provided by our various development programmes for the sector, the gap between the growth in the labour force and the increase in work opportunities could have been eliminated."

To cope with the effect of drought on employment and income generating opportunities in the rural areas, he noted, we have established extensive labour based relief programmes.

"In 1987/88, there were over 90,000 Botswana who benefitted from the work opportunities and incomes provided in the over 3,000 community-based relief projects throughout the country. While employment on such projects is not permanent, the equivalent of 19,500 full-time jobs on these community projects were supported by government in 1987/88, representing a one-third increase over 1986/87."

Mr Mmisi assured Members of Parliament that the government will continue to pursue its efforts to provide employment opportunities in the rural areas through using labour intensive techniques in the construction of community and public works, where it is economically justified.

This had been an important element in the drought relief programme over the last few years and "it is one that we can build on, moving towards more efficient labour intensive techniques through the use of better trained site managers."

The programme will continue to be carefully tailored to provide rural jobs on essential programmes, such as large scale conservation works, that will not compete in any way with the development of employment opportunities in the private sector.

While the government will continue to do its part, in addressing the employment problem, said Mr Mmisi, "it must be remembered strategy, relies on creating more employment opportunities in the private sector and in the arable agricultural sector which forms the basis for the livelihoods of most of our rural dwellers.

"Thus, we shall continue to focus our policies and our implementation capacities on creating an environment conducive to private initiative and investment, which we believe is essential to create enough viable opportunities for Botswana to earn adequate incomes through their own efforts.

"There are two sides to the employment problem that our strategies and policies seek to deal with. On the one hand, there are inadequate opportunities for those Botswana without skills to engage in income generating activities that will yield them satisfactory livelihoods.

"On the other hand, there is still an acute shortage of skilled Botswana in most sectors of the economy. Such workers are essential, if we are going to develop our nation, and generate real productive employment opportunities for all.

"These skilled manpower shortages are reflected in our continued recruitment of expatriate workers for many professional, technical and managerial occupations, and in the high vacancy rates for such jobs throughout the public service and the private and parastatal sectors."

The government strategy seeks to reduce the shortage of skilled workers through educating and training sufficient numbers of Botswana "as rapidly as we can in those areas where manpower shortages exist or are forecast in our National Manpower Development Planning activity," he said.

He added that in the current plan, "this strategy is reflected in the priority given to the expansion of vocational and technical education, the development of the apprenticeship and industrial training system and the growth of the university.

"Our strategy also calls for sharing amongst all sectors of the economy, those Botswana who have been trained with higher skills. It is for this purpose that we must show restraint in establishing new posts within the public

service; and those posts we do establish must be prioritised, so that the manpower government does absorb, is utilised in areas most important to the development of the nation."

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Budget Challenges Outlined

34000348b London AFRICA ANALYSIS in English
19 Feb 88 pp 1-2

[Text] Gaborone. Africa's poor little rich country awaits 22 February, to see how the 1988/89 budget will measure up to a \$2bn mountain of foreign exchange reserves.

Finance Minister Peter Mmisi is being urged to think up quick, yet constructive, ways to spread a fair portion of the \$2bn around Botswana. The country's opposition parties assert that the government is hoarding wealth while much of the population remains in poverty.

In African terms, Botswana is a financial phenomenon. The ever-rising reserves are now equivalent to the cost of more than 26 months' imports: most sub-Saharan states count themselves lucky to have 3 months' cover.

There is rumbling discontent—especially among the younger generation in the towns—at the conservatism of President Quett Masire and his cabinet. That is why (with a general election due next year) the impending budget may see some loosening of the purse strings.

Botswana has scarcely a million people—in an area the size of France—and 80 per cent live in rural areas. Although many would find it hard to grasp the implications of \$2000 per capita in hard currencies, there is certainly a general awareness that diamonds are a Motswana's best friend (see page 8).

Primary school teachers struggling to keep their families on 230 pula (\$145) a month ask why more of the \$2bn is not coming their way—seeing that permanent secretaries in the civil service get around P40,000 a year.

The ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) has an overwhelming majority in the national assembly and is confident of winning again next year. But many of its officials want finance minister Mmisi to venture on something like a spending spree to contain the Botswana National Front (BNF).

Mmisi, who is also vice-president, has personal reasons for wishing to spike the opposition's guns. He was beaten by the BNF in Gaborone—they hold both the capital's seats—and had to be nominated by Masire to get back into office.

How to disburse among the poor a fair slice of the \$2bn (which at the end of 1986 was a mere \$1.2bn, and at end 1985 just \$780m) is declared to be a conundrum.

Certainly the budget will accelerate some projects in the current sixth development plan, which is due to end in 1991. Agricultural subsidies and rural health—already impressive by African standards—will be obvious priorities.

Yet urban unemployment is the real challenge. About 25,000 young people come on to the job market every year, and only half can find work. Although the mining industry brings in more than four-fifths of export earnings, it employs only around 5 per cent of the active workforce.

One obvious way of soaking up the secondary school leavers now loitering in Gaborone, Francistown and Lobatse would be to expand the civil service, but the government has a firm policy of limiting the growth of the bureaucracy to 3 per cent a year.

The real failure has been in the private sector, where localisation has been slow and has lacked enough bold incentives such as generous tax holidays. The budget will almost certainly make some belated amends in this area; but the bureaucracy involved, even to get a hawker's licence, is daunting. It is also recognised the Botswana has a minuscule domestic market, traditionally dominated by South Africa and Zimbabwe.

Yet there is a chronic excess of liquidity in the commercial banking system, and interest rates are low. New pula accounts are not welcomed. Amid all these contradictions, the Botswana government is definitely not lacking in advice on its over-rich economy, although some have pandered to the leadership's conservatism.

One US professor last year produced a cautionary 15-page study arguing that the special circumstances—such as the almost total reliance of South African trade routes—called for between 9 and 12 months' import cover. As the cover climbs inexorably towards 30 months, his revised response is awaited by the inflated guru community.

To a degree which some onlookers regard as slightly obscene, Botswana receives not merely advice, but also international aid on a scale which most poorer African nations would envy. According to figures about to be released by the United Nations Development Programme office in Gaborone, the country received \$213m in aid in 1986. More than \$116m of it was in the form of outright grants. The total had also shown a marked rise from \$162m in 1985. The US and the World Food Programme supplied food aid worth around \$20m in 1986 to counter the prolonged drought.

Hans-Cristof Graf Sponeck, the UNDP representative, says that the enthusiasm of the donors—multilateral and bilateral—to give Botswana aid, despite all its own wealth, was because they were able to see the results. By contrast, other African countries were 'bottomless pits' into which aid was poured to no visible effect.

In the case of donors making loans, there is an extra attraction: you are sure of getting your money back. It could also be ventured, more cynically, that aid workers appreciate Botswana's climate, and know that they run less risk of being robbed or murdered than in some countries further north.

The political climate is likewise encouraging to bodies such as the International Finance Corporation: local entrepreneurs are receiving direct technical assistance, after obtaining commercial bank loans, without the aid being channelled through the government. In neighbouring SADCC states such as Zimbabwe, this system would be ruled out.

Yet some technical advisers privately express fears that unless the budget shows a surge of liberal imagination, Botswana may mar its chances of harmonious progress. As one observed, the heavy rains which swept the south of the country last week were welcomed by farmers, but not by the ordinary people of Gaborone as they squelched through the muddy water; for all the funds in its treasury, the government has not built many pavements beside the capital's highways.

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21 Foreign Pilots Trained

34000349b Addis Ababa *THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD*
in English 19-20 Feb 88 pp 5, 6

[Text] (ENA)—Diplomas and flight wings were presented yesterday to 24 pilots who had completed an 18-month training at the Ethiopian Airlines Pilot Training School.

The diplomas to the graduates, who are exclusively foreign nationals, were presented by Comrade Captain Mohammed Ahmed, General Manager of the Ethiopian Airlines (EAL).

Comrade Major Merid Abate, Deputy General Manager of the Ethiopian Airlines, said in a statement he delivered at the ceremony that the task awaiting the graduates is highly complex, competitive, challenging and constantly changing and therefore demands much hard work and sacrifice.

Comrade Col. Makonnen Wondimu, Manager of the Training School, said on his part that the graduates had been given intensive theoretical instruction and had undergone flight training on both single and twin-engine aircraft.

Of the graduates, 15 are from Angola, five from Namibia and one from Libya.

The training school had up to now trained 269 pilots, out of whom 204 are Ethiopians and 65 are foreign nationals from 16 African as well as from Asian and European countries.

Correction

(ENA)—In an ENA news yesterday, it was erroneously reported that 24 pilots were graduated from EAL's pilot training school.

The number of pilots graduated was in fact 21. The error is regretted.

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Agriculture in Resettlement Areas Discussed

34000349a Addis Ababa *THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD*
in English 16 Feb 88 pp 1, 3

[Text] (ENA)—A meeting on agricultural development in resettlement areas and the execution of the plan of action designed to improve the life of the newly settled was opened here yesterday at the Ministry of Agriculture.

The meeting which will assess agricultural development activities undertaken during the 1986/87 and 1987/88 production period in resettlement sites and devise a multi-purpose joint strategies to improve the living conditions of resettled compatriots was opened by Comrade Geremew Debele, member of the CC of the WPE and Minister of Agriculture.

Comrade Geremew said that under the multi-purpose plan of action adopted and timely development activities made during this period, 109,313 hectares were cultivated in large resettlement centres where 346,182 quintals of grain have been harvested.

The Minister pointed out that agricultural development activities in resettlement areas are conducted based on past experiences and the results of research by the Institute of Agricultural Research. He went on to say that since the resettlement programme is devised as part of long-term development strategy, the programme in this area should be strengthened and the experiences gained should be put to practical use.

Comrade Geremew noted that organizing work in agricultural development in resettlement areas and giving advice in programmes and various preparations to settlers as well as learning from them is the responsibility of every development worker.

Under the resettlement programme, development activities are under way in Gojjam, Gondar, Illubabor, Wollega and Kaffa regions.

The work on four of the seven rehabilitation sites is fully run by the government, and that in the rest with the support of Ethio-Italian and the Irish Concern organizations.

Over 239,500 quintals of grain were harvested from 57,008 hectares cultivated in resettlement areas during the 1984/85 and 1985/86 period while 123,510 hectares of land have been cultivated in which 862,670 quintals were harvested during 1985/86 and 1987/88 production year.

Some 822 tractors, 630 plough tools, 284 hoes, 71 tractor trailers, 27,985 oxen, 116,330 quintals of horticultural seeds, 118,790 quintals of fertilizer, 77,740 kgs. of pesticides and 114,600 litres of liquid pesticides have so far been distributed at the resettlement sites.

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PRC Donates Office Equipment to Education Ministry
AB181040 Conakry Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Excerpt] The PRC yesterday donated to the Ministry of Education office equipment worth 100,000 yuan or 160,000 Guinean francs. The equipment includes photocopy machines, typewriters, [word indistinct], and many accessories. Receiving the equipment, Education Minister Saliou Coumbassa thanked the PRC Government and promised that the equipment would be used rationally.

Plans for Buffer Zone With Uganda Under Way
34000345a Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
19 Feb 88 p 1

[Article by Warambo Owino]

[Text] The administration in Busia has embarked on a programme to restructure settlement in Busia town to create a buffer zone on the Kenya-Uganda border.

The Busia District Commissioner, Mr Simon Chacha, said yesterday that the administration will not renew licences for traders operating business premises situated on the area marked for the buffer zone.

He said that all business premises and parts of Sofia and Marachi estates, which stand next to the border will be demolished.

Approximately 500 families will be affected. By yesterday several shops had closed down because the traders could not have their licences renewed.

Mr Chacha said that his counterparts in Uganda had already started clearing the area next to the border to create a similar zone.

The DC said that if need be, the two estates of Sofia and Marachi will be razed down to the ground and all affected families will be compensated.

Meanwhile, Mr Chacha has ordered that all kiosks in the town which stand on plots already allocated to developers, must be moved to a new site which had been set aside.

He added that all the kiosks at the bus terminal will be taken to the new site.

The plans to create a buffer-zone at the border was first announced by Mr Chacha in December last year.

The DC said that the existing unplanned structures at the border had made it extremely difficult for security forces to conduct strict surveillance at the border area.

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Organization Assists Dissidents To Flee
34000345c Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
21 Feb 88 p 1

[Article by William Onyango]

[Text] A Geneva-based organisation—Intergovernmental Committee on Migration (ICM) with offices in Nairobi has allegedly assisted Kenyan dissidents to flee the country, according to reliable sources.

Information made available to the SUNDAY TIMES shows that the runaway former MP for Nakuru North, Mr Koigi wa Wamwere and his wife Jan Nduta fled the country through the assistance of this organisation.

Suspicious

In an exclusive interview with the SUNDAY TIMES, a contact who previously worked for ICM explained how he became suspicious when asked to issue a blank air ticket which was later used by Mr Wamwere to fly to Norway.

He disclosed that he intercepted other documents and telex messages in which ICM was making arrangements to help known dissidents, including a journalist to flee the country.

The source said he reported the matter to the relevant authorities.

Contacted for comment, the ICM Chief of Mission in Nairobi, Mr Jorge Adrada said his organisation does not initiate the assistance "but we assist when requested."

Mr Adrada said: "You do not expect us to go to government offices to announce our intention to assist dissidents to flee the country."

He said his organisation had helped a Mombasa-based lawyer to return to Kenya from Europe.

The ICM boss admitted that his organisation had assisted Jane Nduta to flee the country on 23 January 1987, to join her husband who was already in Norway.

This, he said, was in keeping with a family-reunion programme operated by ICM.

The Principal Immigration Officer, Mr Francis Kwinga asked to comment on the matter said he was surprised that there is an organisation operating in the country with such activities.

ICM was established in 1951 after the Intergovernmental Migration conference in Brussels and some of its activities include transfer of specialised resources in order to promote economic advancement in developing countries.

It also undertakes discussion of migration-related issues and seek solutions.

Mr Bethwel Kiplagat, the Permanent Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was unavailable for comment last night.

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University Attempts To Curb Radicalism
34000345b Nairobi *KENYA TIMES* in English
16 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] The University of Nairobi's Council will set up independent student organisations in the various colleges in what appears to be a move to curb persistent student radicalism at the city-based campus.

The government abolished the Students Organisation of Nairobi University (Sonu) last November following a student riot at the campus leading to a two-week closure.

Announcing the new move, the vice-chancellor, Professor Philip Mbithi, said each of the six colleges will formulate a separate constitution for its student organisation.

"The council has decided that this arrangement is best to close the gap left by the deregistration of Sonu," he said.

The new move is aimed at isolating the more radical College of Humanities and Social Sciences based at the main campus in the city.

Other colleges are that of Continuing Education in Kikuyu, Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences based at Kabete, Engineering and Architecture at the main campus, Health Sciences at Kenyatta National Hospital, and Physical and Biological Sciences in Chiromo.

Prof Mbithi said the students will also have titular organisations at Halls of Residence level to encourage more dialogue at the university.

But he ruled out the eventual establishment of an umbrella body at the top to affiliate the college organisations.

"There is nothing conclusive about that at the moment and I do not see it happening," he said.

Prof Mbithi also officially announced that nine students had been expelled from the University following their involvement in "negative activities."

He said five were from the Faculty of Commerce, two from Law and another two from Arts.

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Nomination Irregularities Alleged; One Result Nullified
34000346 Nairobi *DAILY NATION* in English
26 Feb 88 pp 1, 6

[Article by Catherine Gicheru, Job Githinji, Tom Mshindi and Pius Nyamora. Words in italics as published]

[Excerpts] President Moi yesterday nullified the results of the Kangundo nomination polls on Monday and ordered a fresh election at noon tomorrow.

And a jubilant Mr Paul Ngei thanked the President for his decision to allow him to "to try once more to stand for nomination, an exercise which would prove the will of the people."

The nullification followed Mr Ngei's appeal to the President on Wednesday, when he pointed out irregularities occurring during nomination on Monday.

The order nullifying the Kangundo results was contained in a press statement issued by the Secretary-General of the Kenya African National Union (Kanu), Mr Burudi Nabwera.

He said that, although President Moi had disallowed appeals made to him under Rule 31 (3) of the party's *Nomination Rules*, "Kanu headquarters has now further received and compared figures given by the returning officer in respect of Kangundo constituency and found that they vary in calculation."

And soon after the announcement was broadcast by the Voice of Kenya, two other losers in last Monday's election, Mr Charles Rubia (Starehe) and Mr Ngengi Muigai (Gatundu), also appealed to the President to order fresh elections in their constituencies.

The results, as announced by the returning officer, Mr Peter Saisi, after the nominations on Monday, said Mr Ngei, who is the Minister for Livestock Development, had been soundly trounced by the former Chief of the General Staff, General (Rtd) Jackson Kimeu Mulinge.

Gen Mulinge was reported to have polled 11,000 votes to Mr Ngei's 1,100.

The following day, Mr Ngei was placed second to the general with the report that the Minister had garnered 4,026 votes to Gen Mulinge's 8,960. Mr Ngei had captured 31.01 per cent of the total votes cast, while the general was said to have received 68.99 per cent voter support.

In the evening, the same day, it was announced that Mr Ngei had polled only 1,099 votes (14.7 per cent) while Gen Mulinge had been nominated with 11,007 votes, a majority of 85.3 per cent.

Mr Nabwera said the Kangundo nomination was the only one which deserved repeating. He was answering questions from reporters who wanted to know whether, in view of the numerous complaints, nominations should not be repeated in such constituencies as Starehe, Gatundu, Nyaribari Chache, Nyandarua, Kirinyaga, Tinderet, Bondo and Limuru.

Mr Nabwera said: "In the case of Kangundo, we have three versions of the results. But rest of the complaints have no merit."

He said he did not know who had appealed to the President because he had not seen the appeals.

It was not unusual for unsuccessful candidates to emerge with all sorts of allegations, he said, adding that such candidates should have taken up the matter with their returning officers.

When the reporters pointed out the irregularities they had witnessed at various nomination stations, Mr Nabwera said: "Ask the returning officers. The best people to answer that are the returning officers."

Mr Nabwera said the facts had been made available to the President, "who has, therefore, varied the earlier decision by the returning officer."

And "to restore the confidence of the electorate and to ensure that justice is seen to be done," Mr Nabwera said a new returning officer and a team of presiding officers would be sent out to officiate tomorrow.

Said Mr Nabwera: "Kanu believes in creating a system of government that is just, open and participatory."

And addressing his second press conference since Monday's nominations, Mr Rubia said: "I have heard the Kangundo people will go to the polls again. I wish to appeal that this be done in Starehe constituency. The queuing system has some abuses in some areas. I have my doubts and I think the system should be reexamined."

Mr Rubia was defeated by Mr Kiruhi Kimondo who was elected under the 70 per cent majority rule. Mr Rubia polled 1,485 votes (19.19 per cent) while Mr Kimondo received 5,462 votes (70.58 per cent).

Mr Rubia said yesterday he was disputing the figures, "not because I am a candidate but because the results as declared violate the very essence of our constitutional democracy."

Said Mr Rubia: "It also calls into question the legitimacy of our claim to be a democratic government, and, above all, our national anthem, which provides that 'justice be our shield and defender.'"

"The figures announced by the returning officer kept on being inflated in the case of Mr Kiruhi Kimondo so that he could achieve 70 per cent."

Mr Rubia said the urge to represent the wish of the Starehe people was overwhelming. He had repeatedly taken and subscribed to the oath of allegiance and assured the nation he would always endeavour to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of Kenya as established by law.

The Nairobi Provincial Commissioner, Mr Fred Wai-ganjo, on Wednesday gave the audited results of the four candidates in Starehe as Mr Gerishom Kirima 785 (10.14 per cent), Mr Rubia 1,485 (19.19 per cent), Mr Kimondo 5,462 (70.58 per cent) and Mr Njoroge Kinuthia 6 (0.07 per cent).

On Monday, the PC had announced that Mr Kimondo received 3,955 votes (71 per cent), Rubia 1,485 (23.8 per cent), Kirima 785 (12.5 per cent) and Kinuthia 6 votes (0.9 per cent). Calculations based on these figures gave Mr Kimondo 63.4 per cent.

The Rubia said he had used the figures released by the returning officer to show how the people of Starehe had been denied their right to vote in the secret ballot. "He thanked the people of Starehe for their sincerity, honesty and support and said: "I have enjoyed serving you over the last four consecutive terms totalling 19 years and I am confident that no amount of intimidation, manipulation and force can sacrifice your love for justice and democracy."

Meanwhile, the outgoing MP for Gatundu, Mr Muigai, appealed to President Moi to reconsider the case of Gatundu preliminary nomination and order a repeat of the exercise for the sake of justice.

"Now that the principle of repeating the queue voting has been established, I appeal most humbly to President Moi to reconsider the case of Gatundu constituency," he said.

Mr Muigai, who was defeated on Monday, cited five grounds in his appeal to the President to reconsider ordering the nomination exercise in his former constituency.

/12913

More Food Aid Donated to Zambia
34000346c Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
24 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] Kenya yesterday dispatched the second batch of food to Zambia following an appeal by President Moi last year to help the drought-hit country.

To witness the 13 lorries with about 5,000 bags of food leaving for Zambia at the Industrial Area depot of the National Cereals and Produce Board were the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Supplies and Marketing, Mr Japhet Kiti, the Zambian High Commissioner to Kenya, Mr Nchimuya John Sikaulu, and Mr Francis Kasina, head of the political affairs bureau in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Speaking on behalf of the PS in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr Bethwel Kiplangat, Mr Kasina said the food—4,255 bags of maize and 8 bags of beans—was a donation from the wananchi.

He said the food aid was an addition to the 100,000 bags sent last year. He said the Government was grateful to the wananchi for responding enthusiastically to the appeal.

The food is worth Sh1,234,591.25 or the equivalent of US \$74,823.71. Mr Kasina said the 13 trucks had been donated by Kenyan transporters.

The Zambian High Commissioner thanked Kenyans for aiding his countrymen at a time of great need. He said the harvest back home was good this year and, therefore, hoped to have a food surplus.

Even so, Mr Sikaulu said Zambia would buy from Kenya 20,000 tonnes of maize next month. Also present at the occasion was the managing director of the cereals board, Mr William Chelashaw.

/12913

Dissension Within Military Council Viewed
34000483a London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in
English 4 Mar 88 pp 6, 7

[Text] Maseru, diminutive capital of Lesotho, is alive with talks of splits inside the ruling Military Council that has been the effective power in the country since the coup led by Major-General Justin Lekhanya ousted Chief Leabua Jonathan in January 1986.

On the one side stands Lekhanya himself, a plain-spoken military man, who would like to return to the barracks and leave the political field to the politicians. In this he is supported by many in the army as well as the political parties grouped in an informal association known as the Big Five. Pitted against him is the head of state, the man who nominally holds all legislative and executive power, King Moshoeshoe II. He is keen to maintain the essentially feudal power structure, which leaves considerable power in his hands. He does not wish to see a return to democracy. The king has important allies on the Military Council in the form of his cousins Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua Letsie and Lt Col Thaabe Letsie.

But as ever in Lesotho, it is the role of South Africa that is crucial in the equation. In order to maintain his hold on power in the face of opposition from the king and his allies, Lekhanya has had to rely increasingly on Pretoria's assistance. There are said to have been at least three attempts to remove Lekhanya from power—the most recent of which was foiled in January this year when a group of assassins was intercepted by South Africa coming from the homeland of Qwa Qwa.

The king would like to reduce South African influence to refute the accusation that his kingdom is little more than an internationally recognised bantustan. South Africa is currently constructing a military hospital outside Maseru at Makoanyane army barracks and uniformed, armed South African soldiers drive regularly through the capital. The king has the backing of the African National

Congress (ANC) which, despite purges, retains a considerable influence in the country. He is particularly supported by two ministers closely associated with the ANC, Minister of Planning, Management Development and Economic Affairs Dr Michael Sefali and Minister of Law, Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs and Government Printer Khalaki Sello. At present the contending factions are finely balanced, with each attempting to gain the upper hand in the much-heralded cabinet reshuffle that is said to be under discussion.

Besides the king, the Military Council and the Council of Ministers, the churches probably have the most powerful say in the country's affairs. Most bitterly critical of Lekhanya are the Catholics and their influential paper, MOELETSI OA BASOTHO. Having been closely associated with the Jonathan era, the Catholics are now smarting at finding their influence severely curtailed. The Protestants, on the other hand, are more favourably disposed to the current regime, a fact that is reflected in their paper, LESELINYANA LA LESOTHO.

Probably least important are the Big Five, who have few levers of power but hope in the long run they will return to the centre of the political stage. In a somewhat forlorn attempt to force the Military Council to lift the March 1986 prohibition on political activity, the parties are covertly supporting an appeal by three citizens to the High Court for the restoration of the 1966 independence constitution. The appeal seems doomed to failure, or at best impotence, since even in the unlikely event of the court finding in the plaintiff's favour it is hard to see how the ruling could be enforced against the will of the army.

Much will depend on how far South Africa is prepared to assert its will. Pretoria is said to want a return to democracy, partly as a means of curbing the king's position, but mainly to protect its 4,000 million Rand stake in the giant Highlands Water Scheme. Unless the scheme is endorsed by a government with at least passably democratic credentials, South Africa fears that the treaty guaranteeing the scheme might, at some future date, be renounced.

/9274

Embassy in Moscow To Be Reopened
34000474a Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English
1 Feb 88 p 1

[Article by Massa A. Washington]

[Text] The Liberian government is to shortly reopen its embassy in Moscow in pursuance of genuine non-alignment and peaceful co-existence, the Liberian Leader, Dr Samuel K. Doe, has disclosed.

The re-opening of the Liberian embassy in Moscow, the Capital of the Soviet Union, followed the resumption of diplomatic ties between both countries after the break in relations sometime in 1984.

In his annual message delivered to the nation last Friday at the Capital in Monrovia, Dr Doe said, the move was in pursuance of our policy of genuine non-alignment and peaceful co-existence adding, that it was in this light that "we received the letters of credence of the Soviet Ambassador accredited to Monrovia following the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Liberia in 1986."

President Doe told members of the National Legislature, Cabinet, diplomats, and well wishers who attended the program held in the joint chambers of the law-makers, that Liberia has always placed importance on strengthening the bonds of friendship and good neighbourliness between ourselves and our neighbours.

Because of the latter, the 37 year-old Chief Executive said Liberia was exerting every effort to concretize the already friendly ties existing between our nation and other countries which have resulted into government receiving several distinguished foreign dignitaries including Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel and Mr George Shultz, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

The President said government will continue to cement its already cordial relations with the world in a bid to seek greater harmony.

Briefly commenting on the Organization of African Unity (OAU), Dr Doe said the success of the twenty-third summit of heads of state and governments of the organization was a testimony of African leaders readiness to take positive steps to ensure lasting peace on the continent.

/9274

Repentant Muslim Sect Accused of Coup Plotting
34000474b Monrovia THE MIRROR in English
20 Jan 88 p 1

[Article by T. Budu Kaisa]

[Text] A plan by the Repentant Muslim sect to usher in their own leadership in the country and use Liberia as the Headquarters for all Repentant Muslims in Africa has surfaced in the midst of counter-accusations involving four of Liberia's legislators.

Highly placed National Security sources have hinted that the repentant Muslim sect which has very close links with Gadaffi's Libya and other fundamental and radical Islamic states, have on several occasions, been accused of plotting to overthrow the government of President Doe.

This accusation, however, has been persistently denied by Imam Abdullah Tunis on the grounds that they are false and calculated to destabilise and suppress the Repentant Muslim sect.

Early last year a black cow which belonged to the Repentant Muslims was confiscated by Security officers after it was learnt that the animal was being reared and sacrificed to usher in a national leadership for the Repentant muslims which would follow its own set of religious codes of conduct and Islamic laws.

Speaking in an exclusive interview with the MIRROR recently, Imman Tunis, the leader of the Repentant Muslims disclosed however, that the security forces are using a plan to trample on the rights of his members under the guise that they are plotting to overthrow the government of Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe.

The news of the plans by the Repentants to establish came to light when Imam Tunis accused the legislators of receiving over \$20,000 from the Orthodox muslims in order to fight the Repentants, until they (repentants) are totally eliminated in Liberia.

The accused legislators are Senator Ruth Perry, Representative Abdul Kiawu, together with other government officials whose names were not disclosed. Imam Tunis accused those persons of siding with the supporters of the orthodox muslims to mete out discriminatory practices against repentants.

He revealed that in order to further their hatred against the Repentants, the orthodox muslims have introduced laws in Tienne and Tewor in Grande Cape Mount County which makes it mandatory for members of the Repentant sect to pay a fine of \$5 if they are found speaking to a member of the orthodox sect and \$25.00 if found sleeping in their houses.

Mr Tunis further accused the legislators of issuing orders to the orthodox muslims to "do anything to members of the Repentant sect."

Speaking in reaction to the allegations Senator Ruth Perry told the MIRROR that the legislators were in possession of classified Security information which link the repentant muslims to some of the terrorist-oriented Arab governments of the world.

In confirming the allegations made by Senator Ruth Perry, Representative Abdul Kiawu confirmed that the Repentant Muslims have ulterior motives aside of their religious undertakings. He did not elaborate on what ulterior motives but explained that it could be very easy for the Repentant muslims to conspire with some foreign forces to cause destabilisation and other clandestine activities in the country in furtherance of their extremist religious doctrines.

Representative Kiawu in his reaction also described the leader of the Repentant Muslim Sect as "a confusionist and a satan who has brainwashed his fellow human beings to worship him instead of God."

The Repentant muslim Sect is a break-away faction of the universal muslim section which believes in monogamy and other practices which are considered fundamentalist. The Sect was reportedly introduced into Liberia about five years ago when Imam Tunis returned from a Muslim conference in Sierra Leone where he reportedly met with an Iranian religious leader.

The sect is poised on clamping down on religious mal-practices and imperfections such as rampant fornication, and adultery, which seem to be thriving in the universal muslim sect.

Meanwhile, Grand Cape Mount County Senator Tambakai Jangaba has been accused by the orthodox muslims of supporting the Repentants in their clandestine activities.

/9274

OPEX Denounced as Affront to Nation
34000502a Monrovia CO-CO-LEO-COO in English
Feb 88 p 1

[Excerpts] The arrival in Liberia during the last quarter of 1987 of United States Agency for International Development (USAID) finance so-called operational experts (OPEX) marks the realization of the sale of Liberia's sovereignty to the Government of the United States of America.

What is considered here to be tantamount to the sale of Liberia's sovereignty is the provision in the agreement which assigns endorsement rights to the financial advisers with respect to checks, contracts, debit memoranda, leases, purchase orders and revenue receipts.

With all of these powers, the Americans can no longer be called "advisors." They are actually "managers" with operational powers related to the management of the Liberian economy.

As the OPEX embarks upon its salvaging operations, the already inefficient and corrupt Doe-led Liberian Government is serving notice to the Liberian people and the world to the effect that it has no confidence in its capacity to manage and steer the Liberian economy out of the current deep recession.

Since 1980, the Liberian economy has been experiencing a near 5 percent negative average annual rate of growth. During this period, living standards of the Liberian working people have evaporated at the tune of over 50 percent. With this show of the lack of interest in, and the willingness to solve its economic problems, the Liberian government has begun to lose some of its long-standing, powerful financial backers.

The overly large size of the government of Liberia's financial arrears had led to the closure of the World Bank's offices in, and the suspension of the African Development Bank's loans to Liberia. The Liberian Government is now ineligible to receive further credits from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as it owes the IMF \$225 million and has made no payment to the Fund in five years.

On April 12, 1980 a local team of 17 M-16 experts bloodied their way onto the Liberian political scene to "redeem" the Liberian people from oppression. This act of redemption has turned out to be a bloody failure. Seven years later, a new but foreign team of 17 book-keeping experts, this time from U.S.A., has been imposed on the people of Liberia to "recover" the Liberian economy from mismanagement.

At this time, and indeed as in all points of Liberian history, the fundamental question for the people of Liberia is not one of economic recovery per se, but recovery in whose interest.

The Liberian people see all efforts by foreign nations and lending institutions at giving economic and financial assistance to the Liberia Government as undemocratic and unfriendly acts, designed and implemented to bail out and further sustain an illegal regime.

In its continuing efforts to ending dictatorship and ushering in the dawn of democracy in Liberia, LIDA, representing a broad cross-section of the Liberian people, has denounced the odyssey of the 17 economic managers as a blatant affront to the sovereignty of the Liberian nation, and an insult to the intelligence of the Liberian people.

/06662

Lebanese Community Donation Speeds Roadworks
34000473b Monrovia *NEW LIBERIAN* in English
11 Feb 88 pp 1,10

[Text] The Lebanese Community fulfilled its pledge to the Liberian Government on Tuesday when it infused \$100,000 into the 7-mile "SKD Boulevard" in a bid to speed up construction work which is already underway.

Presenting the cheque to Defense Minister Gray D. Allison who is also chairman of the road project, the vice president of the World Lebanese Cultural Union, Mr Tony Hadge, said the amount was an initial contribution the union was making towards the project which he termed as a worthy cause.

Mr Hadge who is also acting president of the union, told Minister Allison at the Ministry of National Defense on Benson Street in Monrovia, that because Liberia is the second home of all Lebanese, his union will do everything to assist government in its national development endeavours.

He said the union which has been in existence for a century now, has observed with keen interest programs being instituted by government to improve the living conditions of the Liberian people.

He said even though the union is business oriented, all its members are willing to cooperate and assist the nation to achieve its development goals.

Accepting the cheque Major-General Allison told the delegation which comprised of Lebanese Ambassador Micheal Bitar, that he was highly overwhelmed by the gesture of the union and recalled the many contributions and assistance the union has made and continues to make towards improving the socio-economic conditions of the nation.

Ambassador Bitar, for his part, told Minister Allison that since his arrival in the country, he has been impressed with the high level of discipline being exhibited by members of the Armed Forces of Liberia.

Present at the occasion were top military brass along with Messrs Jamil Rajeh, secretary-general of the union and Hussein Mattar, who is also an active member of the World Lebanese Cultural Union of Liberia.

/9604

FRG's Aid to Country Detailed
34000474c Monrovia *FOOTPRINTS TODAY* in
English 5 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] As a booster to several development projects sponsored by the Federal Republic of Germany in Liberia, the Liberian government could receive about 20m

deutsche marks which is a little over US\$12 million if only the government of Liberia could start paying on her arrears which are now 23 million deutsche marks or \$13.6 million U.S. dollars.

According to sources close to the German Embassy near Monrovia, the US\$12 million is available at the moment, but will be made available if only the government of Liberia will re-schedule its arrears or beings to pay on them now, then she will be able to get the said amount.

In October of 1987, while our reporter was in the Federal Republic of Germany, an official of Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau (KfW) of the German Financial Assistant said that the KfW has suspended all financial aid to Liberia until the government of Liberia begins to pay on her arrears; which are now \$13.6 million.

KfW is known for the promotion of domestic, economic and the financing of small and medium businesses in order to increase their efficiency.

The sources further said that the government of the Federal Republic of Germany is still willing to make aid available which will be used for the continuation of ongoing development projects.

Some of the areas already promoted include the Nimba County Rural Development Project (NCRDP) which is hoping to expand its activities throughout the whole of Nimba County and the rest of the counties in Liberia from now up to the year 1995 if all goes well.

The German Forestry Mission to Liberia, the Timber Industry, village health care programmes, village water supply projects, and the advisory assistance to the National Water and Sewer Corporation (NW&SC) and the Bomi Wood Cooperation, are some of the major areas of the German Government assistance to Liberia.

Since November of 1979, the Federal Republic of Germany assists programmes of rural development in Nimba County. Such programmes are the framework of German-Liberian technical cooperation. The activities of the "Nimba County Agricultural Development Project (NCADP) were concentrated on agricultural production and marketing.

However, the primary target of the project is to increase self-help capacity of those groups in the framework of adequate project operations or programmes.

The groups are also assisted by NCRDP in the establishment of agricultural work groups and Farmer's Development Association (FDAs), and the latter ones being the key element of the aforementioned network of self-help organisations.

/9274

WARDA Headquarters Transferred to Ivory Coast
34000502b Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English
23 Feb 88 p 12

[Article by Victoria Nyumah]

[Text] The headquarters of West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA) has been transferred from Liberia to the Mbe/Foro Foro Valley in La Cote d'Ivoire.

Announcing this last Friday at a press conference held at the Ministry of Agriculture, Agriculture Minister Scott Gblozuo Toweh disclosed that the issue of relocation of WARDA headquarters from Liberia started in June 1987 when the board of trustees of WARDA met in Monrovia and adopted a rice research strategy, which suggested that the headquarters of WARDA must reflect its activities as a research oriented association.

Ministry Scott revealed that following the board's meeting, an ad-hoc committee comprising members of the board of trustees and scientists was appointed to conduct a study for a most suitable place.

The Agriculture Ministry said that after lengthy deliberations, the Mbe/Foro Foro Valley in La Cote d'Ivoire was selected as a most suitable site for the establishment of the main research station and headquarters for WARDA.

He disclosed that Mbe/Foro Foro Valley was also chosen for its good climatic and soil conditions.

Ministry Toweh said that despite the fact that WARDA has been relocated to La Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia will continue to receive her many benefits by virtue of her membership of that association.

He said WARDA has pledged to continue its support for Liberia's research activities at Suacoco, Bong County, with a focus on adverse soil and other production constraints which limit rice production in the humid tropics.

He noted that among research projects undertaken by scientists of WARDA in Liberia are: improved cultivation and cropping techniques, including row planting and intercropping; improvement of weed management; improved water control methods such as bunding and levelling; improved sustainable cropping system such as alley farming to replace shifting cultivation, among others.

Meanwhile, the president of WARDA, Mr. Morgan Terry, has announced that 28 of WARDA's local staff will be affected due to the relocation. He disclosed that out of the 28 staff members, 15 are Liberians.

/06662

Green Revolution's Success Analyzed
34000473a Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English
1 Feb 88 pp 1,2

[Article by J.N. Elliott, staff writer]

[Excerpt] The Green Revolution, a nationwide agricultural scheme, is gaining momentum to the extent that our dependence on imported rice has decreased by 20 percent, President Samuel Kanyon Doe said Friday.

Standing before the podium of the Joint Session of the National Legislature, Dr Doe said due to the good harvest in 1987, there is now more locally-produced rice throughout the country.

Delivering his Annual Message to the Third Session of the 50th Legislature at the Capitol, the Liberian Leader told lawmakers, members of the Judiciary, the clergy, diplomats and the public who attended the ceremony that, "we are heartened by the fact that farmers have begun to grasp the idea of the Green Revolution and are now mobilizing their resources to make the nationwide agricultural scheme a success."

The Chief Executive draped in a navy blue double-breasted suit, thanked the many contributors including friendly governments and international organizations for their assistance towards the successful realization of the Green Revolution.

Dr Doe, in an 85-page speech, called on Liberians and foreign residents to increase their demand for the "country rice" in order to encourage maximum production.

President Doe has meanwhile directed the Education Ministry to enforce the teaching of agriculture in the various institutions of learning to boost the Green Revolution launched January 1986.

He said the ministry should ensure that schools and vocational training centers that have not included the teaching of agriculture in their curricula to do so "without delay."

Dr Doe said government is aware that the development of the nation's agriculture sector will enhance its socio-economic development because of its potential to create linkages for other sectors of the economy.

The President said because of the latter, he has also instructed the Agriculture Ministry to re-double its efforts to improve the productivity of our farmers

/9604

Soviet Gift of Trucks, Radios
34190068c Port Louis *L'EXPRESS* in French
20 Jan 88 p 5

[Text] Last week, the Soviet Government donated a batch of transport and communications equipment to the Malagasy Ministry of Defense. This was reported by the Malagasy news agency TARATRA in its daily bulletin.

The gift consisted of 46 all-terrain trucks, 80 radio transmitters, and eight mobile kitchens, TARATRA agency reported.

This equipment will give the action units greater mobility on their security missions both in the urban and rural environments, said the secretary general of the Malagasy Defense Ministry, Colonel Andrianantoandro, speaking on the occasion of the presentation of the gift by Pavel Petri, the USSR Ambassador to Madagascar.

9920

Agriculture Minister Denies Risk of Famine
34190068b Port Louis *LE MAURICIEN* in French
9 Jan 88 p 8

[Text] There is "no risk of famine" in Madagascar even though Malagasy agricultural production "is passing through a difficult time," said Agriculture Minister Jose Andrianoelison to the daily *MIDI MADAGASIKARA* published Thursday in Antananarivo.

Asked about the consequences for agriculture of 2 months of drought and the late arrival of the rains, the minister indicated that 30 million Malagasy francs (130,000 French francs) had been committed "to the relief operations and artificial rain in the various regions of Madagascar," and that a "drop of 10 to 20 percent in rice production (estimated at 2.2 million tons for 1987) would be compensated by the size of existing stocks."

The Malagasy Minister of Agriculture added: "The stocks are reassuring, and enable us to face some local shortfalls until September." He explained that the latest gift of 100,000 tons of the World Food Program (WFP) "had hardly been touched."

These remarks come at a time when the rainy season seems to have started in Madagascar, during the night of Saint-Sylvestre, almost 2 months late, and when a number of experts, concerned by this initial drought, had talked of serious risks of famine. 9920

Denmark Converts Loans to Grants
34000350a Lilongwe DAILY TIMES in English
19 Feb 88 p 1

[Words in italics as published]

[Text] The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark has converted into grants three loans worth about K52,244,494 it has given to Malawi since 1976, a spokesman of the Ministry of Finance in Lilongwe announced this week.

He said the three loans were extended to Malawi in 1976, 1980 and 1986.

The spokesman explained that the bulk of the funds have been utilised in the telecommunications and aviation sectors, for commodities and installation of various facilities.

He cited Cold Storage Limited in Blantyre and the Lilongwe street lighting work as some of the projects which have benefited from the funds.

According to the spokesman, Denmark decided to discontinue offering loans to Malawi in preference to grants in 1986, adding that in this connection the first grant of 100 million Danish *kroner* (about K39.1m) was given to Malawi in that same year.

The spokesman added that Denmark, through the Danish International Development Agency (Danida), has also been providing grants for specific projects in the country such as rural piped water schemes, the New Capital Dairy and the project on production of Newcastle disease vaccine.

He noted that other partners in Malawi's development have made similar kind gestures. These include the governments of the United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, West Germany and the Netherlands.

He said the Malawi Government wished to express its gratitude to the people and government of the Kingdom of Denmark "for showing their understanding and friendliness at the most appropriate time."

/12913

India Cooperating in Radio Telescope Project
34190068a Port Louis *L'EXPRESS* in French
11 Jan 87 pp 1,7

[Excerpts] The Indian-Mauritian "joint venture" in the project to install a radio telescope system in Mauritius to observe the stars and pick up radio messages from space has stimulated lively interest in the scientists community in the United States and Great Britain.

The project will require a corridor 2.5 km long and 20 meters wide oriented east-west. The radio telescopes involved, which are of very modest dimensions, will be installed at Plaine des Roches, in the north of the country.

Initially, the cost of the project was estimated at 4.5 million rupees. However, it has been revised, and some circles speak of 10 million rupees, but with the gifts of an American astrophysics station the indications are that the cost will be lower than the latest estimates.

Dr Y. Maudarbocus, associate professor and head of the physics and electronics department at the University of Mauritius, has been named coordinator of the project.

In a statement to *L'EXPRESS*, Dr Maudarbocus said that at least 1,024 small radio telescopes will be installed, and that the first observations and analyses of data will be made in 2 or 3 years. At one time it was thought that this could be done in January 1990, but it is very possible that it will be after that date, he added.

Thus, Mauritius will be one of the first countries, following Australia, to acquire such a radiotelescope system. British professor John Baldwin, of Cambridge University, has expressed willingness to cooperate with the project's promoters, who include Dr Maudarbocus and Dr C. V. Sastry of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, in analysis of the observations.

Astrophysics Meeting at University

Dr Sastry arrived in Mauritius on Friday, while the eminent professor, V. Radhakrishna, director of the Raman Research Institute (RRI) of India, is expected on 15 January for discussions with the Mauritanian side responsible for the project.

Professor Radhakrishna's visit confirms the interest of Indian scientists in the project. This eminent professor is a close relative of two winners of the Nobel Prize in physics, Professors C. V. Raman and Chandrashekhar.

Dr Maudarbocus recently had 5 weeks of discussion with those in charge of the Raman Research Institute and the Indian Institute of Astrophysics. These two research centers are located in Bangalore, in southern India.

American Gift

The American physicist, William Erickson, who had installed a radiotelescope station at Clarklane in Arizona some 10 years ago, decided to offer all its installations to the initiators of the Plaine des Roches project. However, for practical reasons, only the electronic equipment and computers of the American scientist will be transported to Mauritius.

In the same context, two Indian engineers will go to Clarklane soon to study the possibility of dismantling the equipment offered by the American station. Also, it should be noted that a major part of the radio telescopes to be used at Plaines du Nord will be produced in India to be later installed in Mauritius.

Professor Baldwin of Cambridge University also promised his assistance in the design of these radio telescopes. Initially, the radio telescopes were to have been installed on the site at one time reserved for the northern airport. However, other proposals were made by the government to promoters of the project, which will be constructed on another site in the same area.

The radio telescope project originated during a visit by Dr Sastry to Mauritius in March 1985.

Higher Cost

At the outset, it had been estimated that the project would cost 4.5 million rupees, of which 3.2 million would be given by India and the rest contributed by Mauritius. Latest estimates indicate that the cost will be higher.

Cooperation

The Indian-Mauritian cooperation, which has thus far been cultural, economic and commercial, is turning toward the future and entering a new phase, with the installation of the radiotelescopes, on the one hand, and, on the other, with the inauguration in 2 or 3 months of the Bigara space station Curepipe. This cooperation is now in space. Ajit Panja, Indian minister of information, laid the foundation stone of the Telemetry, Tracking and Telecommand Station in May 1987. The cost of the construction work is estimated at 5 million rupees.

Details of Renamo-RSA Connection Divulged
340005v1 London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 4 Mar 88 pp 3-5

[Article: "Mozambique: Pretoria Has the Key"]

[Text] Security is the major problem facing the government of Mozambique. And the outlook is bleak indeed. Maputo has no prospect of restoring peace until South Africa sees fit. While the government of President Joaquim Chissano would be ready to agree to almost any condition South Africa wished to impose for peace—short of renouncing its independence—South Africa's military men see no reason why they should cease their destabilisation of Mozambique. The South African public, fed a diet of black-on-black violence, doesn't even know it's happening.

Support for the Mozambique National Resistance (RENAMO or the MNR) gives Pretoria a useful handle against Mozambique and, increasingly, against Zimbabwe. South Africa's aim is not to topple the Mozambique Liberation Front (FRELIMO) government in Maputo but to keep it in a state of tension until such time as the securocrats decide what is their bottom line for Mozambique. They have yet to make up their minds. In the meantime, sponsored rebellion has opened up cracks in Mozambique on a scale which few anticipated in 1980, when South Africa's Military Intelligence Directorate inherited RENAMO from Rhodesian security.

In realistic terms, pressure from the United States in particular would probably be the only thing which could make Pretoria decide on what terms it will cease its destruction of Mozambique. That would have to be in the context of similar agreements on Angola and Zimbabwe. The Mozambique government on its own can do precious little on the security front other than try and reorganise its ramshackle army and reflect ruefully on the mistakes of the 1975-82 period, when an absurdly ambitious revolutionary programme helped create the conditions in which sponsored destabilisation has been so brutally effective. The government is also trying to negotiate a series of piecemeal security agreements, the most important of which concerns the Cahora Bassa dam, which might limit the action of the hawks in Pretoria.

Mozambique's rural areas are now in a condition of anarchy worse than anything since the Portuguese colonial army pushed inland in the last century. Armed opposition or banditry affects nine of the country's 10 provinces. It has displaced some two million people out of a population of 14 million and is the main cause of hunger which affects five million. The government puts its cost at \$6,000 million between 1975 and December 1987. Destruction or looting between 190 and February 1988 has rendered inoperative 1,800 primary schools, 720 health units, 900 shops, and 1,300 trucks, buses and tractors. It has caused tens of thousands of deaths, if one

includes the knock-on effect on cultivation. Insecurity prevents the current FRELIMO pragmatism, in evidence since the last FRELIMO congress in 1982, from having any real chance of success.

Outside the main towns, many country areas are prey to attacks by RENAMO rebels, by unpaid and unfed FRELIMO government troops who have taken to pilfering, or by other free-booters. Possession of a gun means survival.

The problem is not as simple as both RENAMO and government spokesmen, for different reasons, pretend. Not all bandits are connected with RENAMO or receive arms from South Africa. Bandits of any description are able to terrorise a population which has lost faith in FRELIMO's ability to protect it. Villagers survive by doing deals with whatever war-lord can coerce them. In Shona-speaking areas especially RENAMO appears to enjoy some real support, not least because of the adverse effects of early FRELIMO policy and its continued inability to manage an over-centralised economy which displays all the worst features of Portuguese bureaucracy and East European central planning. Rural Mozambique remains a conservative society, jealous of local power structures and distrustful of central government. Local chiefs sacked by FRELIMO administrators use the climate of insecurity to restore their power.

The fact remains that South African support for RENAMO is the main reason for the spread of banditry and rebellion to such terrifying proportions, as US Assistant Secretary of State Dr Chester Crocker, for example, testified to the US Congress in June 1987. Consequently the top priority for Maputo is to persuade South Africa's military establishment to cease support for RENAMO and its destabilisation of Mozambique generally.

The most intense RENAMO activity is now in Gaza and Maputo provinces. The aim of the RENAMO command under Afonso Dhlakama is to cut Maputo off from its hinterland and, with help from abroad, to build up Dhlakama's reputation as a Jonas Savimbi-style guerrilla leader at the head of an organised and ideologically coherent force. RENAMO bands surrounding Maputo have easy communication with their rear bases in the Transvaal. It is in these areas, where RENAMO's predominately Shona-speaking leaders have little support, that RENAMO war-parties have committed their worst atrocities (AC Vol 28 No 24), damaging RENAMO's standing in Europe and the USA. Other parts of Mozambique, such as north of Gorongosa and close to the Malawian border, are effectively under RENAMO control.

Dhlakama probably has between 10,000 and 22,000 fighters under his control. According to Mozambique security sources, they come under a simple command structure which divided Mozambique into military regions, each corresponding to a province. Under the

regional commanders are units labelled sectors and advance posts. One key regional commander, Commandant Mario in Maputo Province, is a deserter from FRELIMO's post-independence army.

In the fact of this, the government armed forces are largely impotent. RENAMO attacks on roads around Maputo are sometimes carried out by only a handful of fighters. Army escorts and garrisons flee or wait for attacks to subside before intervening, such as during a recent attack at Chokwe. There are frequent ambushes on the same stretches of road, sometimes within the space of a few days. The demoralisation of the army is such that, on 27 January, a RENAMO band was able to raid a training academy near Maputo and to steal guns from a government arsenal with the apparent complicity of members of the security forces. RENAMO fighters have also stolen army uniforms, while FRELIMO soldiers sometimes have no kit at all.

RENAMO has become more murderous than ever in recent months. The massacres of late 1987 were unprecedented. There are numerous confirmed accounts of the most unspeakable atrocities carried out by RENAMO. Eye-witnesses describe the perpetrators as being as young as 14 years. The bands roaming southern Mozambique now contain numbers of children who, kidnapped from their villages, are forced to murder as their induction into a life of banditry. There is a high rate of desertion by abducted villagers who, having committed atrocities against their own kin, cannot return to their villages.

The Maputo government would be prepared to accept almost any South African condition for peace, as it made plain when it signed the Nkomati Accord in 1984. There is now only a low-level African National Congress (ANC) presence in Maputo, and ANC cadres operate under restrictions which make it difficult for them to sustain a guerilla network in Mozambique. There are signs that the FRELIMO government would be willing to turn a blind eye to the use of Maputo port for sanctions-evasion by South African businessmen. At present, the port is effectively the victim of South African sanctions. It carries only 900,000 tonnes of South Africa traffic per year, compared to some six or seven million tonnes in its heyday. The 88 kilometres of railway line from South Africa to Maputo had been out of action for 66 out of the previous 117 days as of January 1988 due to sabotage by RENAMO groups operating from bases in South Africa.

While the government waits for South Africa to decide what it wants from Mozambique, Maputo is trying to involve other countries in the security question. The idea is to complicate the relationship and tie South Africa's hands. The most promising such initiative to date is a tripartite Portuguese-South African-Mozambican agreement on restoring the supply of electricity from the 82 percent-Portuguese-owned Cahora Bassa dam to South Africa. While South Africa doesn't really need the electricity, Portugal does need to start up the supply so as to

stop losing money on the dam. Rumour has it that Portugal put considerable pressure on South Africa for an agreement on the restoration of power-supplies between Cahora Bassa and South Africa—to the extent of threatening to withdraw offers to South Africa of facilities in the Azores and Madeira for sanctions-busting.

In the same vein, Maputo now aims to associate foreign aid-donors with the protection of the projects which they fund. Leaders in the field were the British company Lonrho, which has engaged a British security company, Defence Systems Limited, to defend its assets and to help train Mozambique soldiers. Britain, France, Norway, Sweden, Canada and Spain are among states which have agreed, or are contemplating, contributions towards the protection of projects. The RENAMO response has been to step up its attacks on foreign-funded projects.

The Western response is now thoroughly contradictory. Governments fund development projects which they know risk being destroyed by insurgents operating out of South Africa or with South African support. Yet in public, British officials, for example, deny having proof of South African backing for RENAMO. In private, we hear, both Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher (by letter) and Chancellor Helmut Kohl (via Franz Josef Strauss) have appealed to President P.W. Botha to lay off Mozambique. Western officials tend to say that the solution lies in negotiation with RENAMO, to which the usual Mozambican retort is that no negotiation is possible unless it is with South Africa. Even if FRELIMO were able to negotiate a deal with Dhlakama, it would not stop the fighting and would deprive FRELIMO of one of its few assets, its considerable internal coherence. While South African military men may still be encouraging Dhlakama to believe he can become a minister of a coalition government, South African security men do not really wish this. The last thing they want is to install a puppet government which they would then have to underwrite. Worse still, they would then have to finance the rebuilding of a shattered economy. Much better to leave that to the West and to the Soviet Union, which, surprisingly perhaps, is Mozambique's main aid partner.

Mozambican officials have now given up any hope of a purely military solution to the RENAMO problem. A revived national army would undoubtedly be a great asset, but there are depressingly few signs that last June's promotion of a more managerial officer corps, under chief of Staff General Antonio Hama Thai, has achieved success. Despite the retirement of some FRELIMO veterans and the appointment of competent administrators to key posts, such as Colonel Ismael Mangueira in charge of army logistics, and in spite of work by British military trainers, there are few signs of improved quality. The army does not even know how many soldiers it has under arms. The military authorities are unwilling to respond to requests from villagers to form local militias until they

are able to organise training. In other words villagers such as those around Panda in Inhambane, who beg for weapons to help defend themselves, are told to wait.

Senior officials are rather sanguine about the army problem. They argue that once South African support for RENAMO has dropped away, armed opposition and banditry will rapidly disappear. They cite the fact that RENAMO was on the verge of defeat in 1980, before it was revived with South African support, and that RENAMO fighters soon ran out of ammunition with South Africa ceased supplies for some months after the March 1984 Nkomati Accord. They may be overestimating the difficulty of eliminating even a small number of armed opponents in such a vast country, and the degree to which banditry has arisen from the incapacity of Mozambique's own army. Not least, it is hard to tell what will be the effect of having a generation of teenagers who have been psychologically disturbed by committing atrocities and who will find it difficult to go back to planting cassava.

But all that is in the future. In the meantime, Mozambique's allies could perform one service more important than funding economic development. They could intercede with South Africa.

[Box, p 4]

The South African Connection

South Africa continues to give massive support to RENAMO in contravention of the 1984 Nkomati non-belligerence agreement, despite denials by South African officials. The operation appears to be run by Brigadier van Tonder's Special Tasks' Directorate (STD), a division of the military intelligence establishment which falls under the authority of the chief of Staff (Intelligence), Admiral "Dries" Putter—who, we hear, is shortly to retire.

The STD's liaison officer with RENAMO is still Colonel Charles van Niekerk, as it was in 1985 when the capture of RENAMO archives at Gorongosa provided the best documentary evidence to date of South Africa's violation of the Nkomati Accord. In the past, Col. van Niekerk had Afonso Dhlakama and other RENAMO leaders on his monthly payroll. On one famous occasion he sent his secretary Roland Hunter shopping with Dhlakama in Johannesburg to buy the RENAMO boss a suit for a forthcoming visit to West Germany.

These days, Col. van Niekerk not only maintains contact with RENAMO leaders in the Mozambican bush but is a frequent visitor on RENAMO business to West Germany, Portugal and Malawi. Reports from South African, Mozambican and other sources suggest that South African military men are concerned to keep this grip on RENAMO's external representation and prevent it from falling under United States' domination. The former

RENAMO secretary-general Orlando Cristina was murdered at the behest of South African military intelligence in 1983 when he tried to take the organisation out of South African hands.

The Mozambican authorities claim to have evidence of almost daily radio communication between South African controllers in the Transvaal and RENAMO. The main coordinator of South African radio transmissions at Phalaborwa is said to be one Jose Bentos, apparently a South African national of Mozambican-Portuguese origin.

Since the discovery of the Gorongosa documents, which South African officials have acknowledge to be genuine, the South African secret services have become more careful. They have trained a special unit of Portuguese and black Mozambican regulars to supplement the work of the Special Forces. Field operatives do not carry identification. Radio messages are now sent in code on frequency-hopping radios of the type sold by South Africa to Argentina and captured by British forces in the Falklands campaign. Zimbabwean sources claim to monitor fragments of hundreds of such messages every month. South Africa is currently reported to have training-camps for RENAMO at Phalaborwa and Skukuza in the Transvaal.

South Africa is not known to have investigated the identities of two South African nationals named in RENAMO documents captured near Inhambane in August 1987.

RENAMO also continues to receive parachute-drops of arms from aircraft which can only have come from South African bases. If, as South African officials have claimed, airspace violations may have been caused by private aircraft operating from South African territory, they would be recorded by the sophisticated radar system installed along the South African-Mozambican border after the March 1984 Nkomati Accord. In February 1988, for example, the Mozambican armed forces recorded parachute-drops at Inhafenga in Sofala Province, and to the south of Angoche in Nampula Province. RENAMO bands attacked Salamanga and Moamba towns reportedly after infiltrating from South Africa. Mozambican military sources claim that RENAMO casualties have received hospital treatment at Komatiopoort in South Africa.

The Mozambican authorities continue to submit information concerning South African support of anti-government activity through both diplomatic and intelligence channels. South African officials have consistently rejected such allegations on the grounds that they are out-of-date or insufficiently detailed.

Western intelligence and diplomatic services also monitor South African support for RENAMO.

Iranian Charge d'Affaires Announces Intention of Strengthening Relations
34420100c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
11 Feb 88 p 8

[Text] "We have a terrible war, but we never forget our friends," Ahmed Naghemeh, charge d'affaires of the Iranian Embassy in Maputo, said yesterday in Maputo, noting that his country "would like to strengthen relations with Mozambique."

Speaking at a press conference on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, the Iranian diplomat said his country and ours have been working together in all the international forums in defense of their common interests.

Pointing to the expansion of bilateral relations, Naghemeh said that Iran would name an ambassador to Mozambique, upgrading its representation here.

He also spoke about cooperation, noting that, despite the problems confronting his country because of the war, Iran is making an effort to assist Mozambique, specifically through the establishment of a clinic, which is only awaiting the arrival of the Iranian technicians to go into operation.

"We would like to have peace, but because of the imperialists' interest in all the wars, this is impossible, because they do not want peace," the Iranian charge d'affaires said, responding to a question regarding the prospects for an end to the Persian Gulf War.

He added that his country does not like the war, which was imposed by Iraq, and Iraq must be considered the aggressor, as a condition for peace.

In this regard, he said his country has been collaborating with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in his efforts to arrive at a negotiated solution to the Iran-Iraq war, which is now 8 years old.

In reply to a question about Iran's relations with the Arab countries, Ahmed Naghemeh said that his country has diplomatic relations with all the Middle Eastern countries except Egypt, because of its ties with Israel.

Asked about Iran's position on the Palestine question, he said his country supports the Palestinian people's struggle for their national rights, but this support does not include military aid, because the Palestinians have never requested it.

"The Palestine problem is a problem for all Muslims and we support the Palestinian people in their struggle."

06362/9274

Frelimo Representative on Internal Situation
AU191207 Vienna Domestic Service in German
1700 GMT 18 Mar 88

[Report on interview with Jose Luis Cabaco, leading member of Frelimo, by television journalist Helmut Oppletal in Vienna—date not given]

[Excerpts] A leading member of the ruling party in Mozambique, the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo], Jose Luis Cabaco, former information minister and current Frelimo foreign policy spokesman, is presently on a visit in Vienna. He is one of the few white politicians who remained in the country following the declaration of independence and subsequently assumed Mozambican citizenship. Today he is fully integrated in his country's political life. Helmut Oppletal asked him about the current situation in Mozambique and in southern Africa:

[Helmut Oppletal] The war has heavily affected the economy and food supply in Mozambique. One-third of the population are refugees in their own country. They have been driven from their villages. Massacres resulting in hundreds of civilian victims are carried out every day. However, according to Jose Luis Cabaco, foreign policy spokesman of the ruling unity party, Mozambique National Resistance Movement groups cannot count on sufficient support in Mozambique but are instead a tool used by South Africa. Their policy of destabilization is mainly organized and pushed by South African interests. It is not supported by alternative political interests or groups within Mozambique. Mozambique and Angola have been singled out as South Africa's military targets because the region's new independent countries, the front-line states, which also form an economic community, have one weak point—their access to the sea. Six of those nine countries are landlocked. Mozambique and Angola are the only countries with a total of four seaports, that serve as a link for this region with the outside world. If South Africa controls Mozambique and Angola and blocks their seaports, the entire region will be in South Africa's hands and economically dependent on South Africa's ports and transportation system.

In the seventies, Cabaco says, immediately after the proclamation of independence, Mozambique embarked on a Marxist economic course, carrying out nationalization in agriculture and creating large collective state farms. Following the proposal of the IMF and Western creditors, Mozambique has liberalized its economy over the past few years and promoted a free market economy.

What were the motives for this change of mind? Cabaco says it was extremely difficult for the centralized economy to develop under the conditions of war. At our fourth party congress in 1984, we analyzed the situation and found that we had to take measures immediately. The size of our state farms, for example, had to be reduced, and we had to hand over the production means that the state could not fully utilize to the private sector,

to family enterprises, and to cooperatives. The state should limit its interventions to those sectors that are particularly important for development.

What is the most most important thing that Mozambique needs for its development today, I ask Jose Luis Cabaco. The first thing Mozambique needs, he answers, is peace because if peace is restored we can also attract capital and technologies. Our country possesses rich potential, as we found out during the 10 years following the proclamation of independence. However, because of the current instable situation in our country, we cannot use these resources for our economy. However, we have already passed a law that makes foreign investment possible. We want such investments because, on the one hand, peace naturally favors development, and, on the other, development leads to peace.

#0813

Lack of Rain Presages Tete Province Disaster
34420098c Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
4 Feb 88 p 3

[Article by Sauzande Jeque: "Not Even With the Third Planting Is There Any Hope"]

[Text] The latest session of the provincial government of Tete, which took place this past 15 January, verified with apprehension that this year is going to be more difficult compared to 1987 if the rains continue to be scarce in that part of the country. Presently, the problem of hunger in the province is already dramatic in almost all the district. In the streets of the capital, at all hours of the day, one can see people walking around, taking baby goats from one place to another, with the purpose of exchanging the animals for a little corn or bran. At the doors of commercial establishments, one can see men, women and children staring at empty shelves, waiting for foodstuffs to be put on sale.

Daily, under the pretext of wanting to plant for a second time, (because, with the lack of rain, lots of seeds did not germinate, and most of the plants that did germinate dried up completely immediately after sprouting), a number of people stand in line to buy new seeds, knowing in advance that they will use 99 percent of the seeds that they get for immediate consumption, with all the harm to their health that all this can imply.

This is not a viable alternative, but it is one that is used because of the force of circumstances. "If death by poisoning is going to come just a few days from now, then I prefer that to dying today from the hunger that is already gnawing at my guts," the people say in tones of desperation.

The province of Tete, which has been declared a 100 percent emergency zone because of the famine that has lasted for more than 7 years and the war that has taken and continues to take numerous victims, has a displaced

population that is growing day by day. For the same reasons, the number of those affected is increasing. Living in their district or in the provincial capital, they do not even get basic necessities, and they also rely on the support that the international relief organizations are making available to our country.

The first "halting" step that the rains have forced us to take in the present agricultural campaign is going to have very serious consequences. Desperation is threatening to take hold among farmers who have seen weeks and weeks go by without rain, and, in its place, a temperature of 42 degrees centigrade, further damaging each day all the vegetation that was beginning to grow. The specter of famine that has already begun to kill people is beginning to loom even larger. In Marara, for example, similarly to what is happening in many areas in the southern part of the province of Tete, all the verbs of survival are being conjugated in the conditional tense only: "If the rain were to come within the next week, maybe we could save something..." "If supplies should not arrive on time, we would continue to have serious problems..."

Speaking to our reporters, the deputy administrator of the administrative post of Marara, in the district of Changara, said that part of the area belongs to his jurisdiction. The seeds germinated well there, but it must rain within the next week "in order for us to have a small chance."

The area in question is between Chipondwe and Nhauterezi. "This year the rain seems to be falling in clearly defined places, in the same strips of land." But in spite of that, farmers are not giving up hope. A short time ago, people planted for a third time, since the first two plantings did not amount to anything.

During his recent working visit to that area, the first secretary and governor of the province, Cadmiel Filiane Muthemba, received a request for more seeds from the people; he stated that as soon as conditions allow provision of seed, farmers should sow immediately, even if that should occur at the end of February or March.

Emergency Far From Being Over

Insofar as can be determined, the emergency situation in Tete is quite far from being overcome within the next few years, as long as the war which is being waged against us by apartheid and the drought continue to lay waste on this scale to this part of the earth.

We must make a double and simultaneous effort so that, at the same time that we are unleashing valiant blows against the war of armed banditry, we will be producing food in spite of all the difficulties that we are facing.

The relief organizations that are supporting us to help minimize these calamities can no longer concentrate their attention on the problem of displaced people, but

must also assist those who, although they have not suffered the actions of the war directly, have nevertheless been seriously damaged by its consequences.

The emergency program which is currently underway is now forced more than ever to include increasingly energetic and urgent measures to avoid the loss of many more human lives.

From 18 to 22 January of the current year, a mission of relief organizations was at work in the province of Tete to verify the results of the support that is being given by the various international organizations within the scope of the emergency program.

This group, which did not comment on its findings at the end of its visit, was made up of representatives from the United States, Holland, the World Food Program and the World Health Organization. The delegation was accompanied by two high officials, one from the Department of Prevention and Combatting of Natural Calamities, and the other from the Ministry of Commerce.

It is known, however, that in the areas they visited, the delegation had the opportunity to verify the agricultural effort being made by the people so that they will not have to continue living on outside support.

The mission visited Chitima and Chipondwe, where the farmers have planted their fields more than three or four times; due to the lack of rain, the collective farms are still bare, with no vegetation.

They went to Mutarara and Angonia, where, on the contrary, man's strength is being put to the test, because so much rain has fallen during the most important phases of the agricultural campaign, especially in Angonia. But, on the other hand, it is in these areas where the rural labor force is very scarce, due to the constant movement of the inhabitants as a result of the war.

A representative of one of the relief organizations commented to our reporter in Tete: "At any rate—whether it rains now in February or March; whether there is a fourth, fifth or sixth planting; whether all the mechanisms to prevent future tragedy are created, and we are all ready and engaged in that effort—it is necessary that we avoid catastrophe until then. For us, this is the priority of all the priorities of the moment, and it must be felt in the same way both within the country and throughout the whole international community."

9895

Displaced Persons Arriving in Gondola Number Between 200-300 Per Day
34420100a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
4 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] An average of 200 to 300 displaced persons per day are arriving in the district seat of Gondola, in Manica Province.

Some of these people are in the company of armed bandits who are turning themselves in to the Armed Forces, while others have fled from bandit captivity because of ill treatment, hunger, disease and desperation.

According to reports from our Beira bureau, 1,125 people arrived in Gondola last Wednesday, bringing to 7,000 the number of displaced people who came into the Gondola District seat from 6 to 30 January.

The influx of refugees has created an urgent need for food and medical assistance, despite the effort already expended by the local structures.

Meanwhile, the number of war refugees arriving in Catandica and Guro averages 50 per day, including children, young people and adults, most of them in serious need of food, clothing and medicines.

06362/9274

32,000 Displaced People Start Agricultural Activities

34420098a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
10 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] A total of 32,000 people from the districts of Mopeia, Morrumbala, Luabo, and the locality of Micaune, in Chinde, are being reincorporated into productive activities in the 18 centers in which they are being housed in the district of Nicoadala, in the province of Zambezia.

This fact was announced by the first secretary of the party and district administrator, Moises Jone Alberto, who said that the distribution of seeds and one hectare per family for agricultural production has already been accomplished. However, he pointed out that in the first stage of the current agricultural campaign, the displaced people are not going to obtain any yield from the planting they have done because of the lack of rain.

However, due to the rain that fell in the last week of January of this year, the administrator of Nicoadala was optimistic with regard to the second season, hoping that the displaced people can get better results in agricultural production.

He stated that, as a result of actions by the Armed Forces of Mozambique that are stationed in that province, many people have been freed from captivity from the armed bandits, and they are being sent to the refugee centers that are already set up in the districts.

He said that the recently arrived people are victims of diseases such as diarrhea, malnutrition and whooping cough. There are health brigades that are assisting the displaced people.

Concerning water supplies, Moises Alberto referred to the opening of four wells and the repair of an equal number in the refugee centers. He went on to say that the displaced people have been proceeding with the building of artesian wells, in addition to currently being about to carry out drilling work to collect that precious liquid.

According to the administrator of Nicoadala, a survey by education officials has already been made in preparation for accommodation of school-age children. This process culminated in the creation of teaching facilities in some centers for displaced persons which are far away from the existing schools in the district.

Derre Center

In the refugee center at Derre, located a few kilometers from the headquarters of the Nicoadala district, 4,470 people from that locality in the district of Morrumbala are being accommodated.

The center was created in September 1986, and has among its inhabitants 338 school-age children who attend a teaching establishment which has been built there.

For the present agricultural campaign, corn seeds, nhemba bean seeds, and peanut seeds, totalling 15 tons, have been distributed. Each family group has received one hectare of land for agricultural production, in addition to the respective agricultural tools.

The secretary for the Derre Party Organization said that in the first week of this past January, 135 people had arrived at that center. They had been freed from the captivity of the armed bandits by the FAM [Mozambique Armed Forces] in Luala, in the district of Mopeia, and Momade, in the district of Nicoadala.

As he stated, the above-mentioned persons have now been duly accommodated, and are currently awaiting the arrival of seeds to be distributed to them so that they can begin their agricultural activities.

Dramatic Situation in Inhassunge

The deputy administrator of Inhassunge, Guilherme Augusto Burgo, has announced that the district is temporarily housing 19,500 displaced people from the districts of Mopeia, Luabo and the locality of Micaune, in Chinde. Of these, slightly more than 10,000 are children.

Normally, the people who show up at the centers in Inhassunge display an advanced state of malnutrition and have skeletal bodies, especially the children. When they arrive, most of them can barely stand up. Only after several months and proper medical assistance does their condition improve.

Guilherme Burgo stated that in spite of the scarcity of rainfall registered during the first planting season, the displaced people have carved out their collective farms in the lowlands of the district, organized into family blocs.

Elsewhere, with the involvement of members of the mass democratic organizations, support has been granted to the displaced populations for the construction of housing in communal neighborhoods.

Finishing his remarks, the deputy administrator of Inhassunge said that, due to the fact that no schools have yet been built, school-age children are being taught by professors from the areas that are affected by the actions of the armed bandits.

9895

Foreign Organizations Assist Displaced People in Zambezia

34420098b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
2 Feb 88 p 3

[Article by Antonio Mafuiane]

[Text] A total of 600 tons of seeds of all types was distributed to the displaced population in the province of Zambezia with a view toward using it in the agricultural campaign. In the past month, 450 tons of rice seeds arrived in Quelimane. Alvaro Mahumane, director of the Department of Prevention and Combatting of Natural Calamities in Zambezia, revealed that these seeds will be allocated to the districts in that province that produce this cereal.

He added that in that part of the country, there are nearly 389,000 displaced people who find themselves living in various refugee centers scattered throughout all the districts of the province. Pebane is the one that is accommodating the largest number of displaced people, totalling nearly 70,000, a large number of whom have found refuge on two islands located in the northern part of that district.

Alvaro Mahumane stated that in order to free that population from the dependency on donations, there has been a distribution of land for agricultural activity, in addition to seeds and production tools. In those localities where it is possible, the displaced people are engaged in fishing and the production of salt.

Currently under way throughout Zambezia is the process of surveying the situation in each refugee center. This was begun last December, with a view toward having an exact idea of the nutritional status of the people who are there, and also in order to limit the free distribution of food products in the localities where improvements are now being registered.

In spite of the fact that the Department of Prevention and Combatting of Natural Calamities in Zambezia has 70 trucks with a total capacity of 700 tons of cargo, this organization has experienced serious difficulties in distributing products by land due to the operations of the armed bandits and the inaccessibility of the access roads because of the rains at this time of year.

The director of the DPCCN [Department of Prevention and Combatting of Natural Calamities] in Zambezia explained that for the districts of Pebane and Chinde, the products have been being marketed by sea, while for those provinces in the interior, the it has been accomplished by air, with the Italian government having chartered a freighter to carry out this operation.

He added that, with the currently existing automobile fleet, several military columns have been able simultaneously to distribute products throughout the districts of that province in the center of the country.

Actions of the ONG's [Non-Governmental Organizations]

To enable Zambezia's DPCCN to market the food products being sent to the districts of Chinde and Pebane, Alvaro Mahumane said that the nongovernmental British organization "Action Aid" has donated a 56-ton ship which should arrive in Beira by the middle of this month [February].

At this time, two barges with a total capacity of seven tons are operating in the province. Their function is to transfer cargo from ships to the coast, and they are a donation from the World Food Program.

OXFAM, another nongovernmental British organization, has made available to the DPCCN in Zambezia 21 motorcycles and 40 bicycles for the collection of information concerning the plight of the displaced people in the districts.

"Christian Aid," through the Christian Council of Mozambique, is working in the districts of Nicoadala, Namacurra, and Inhassunge in a program to resettle displaced people, using assorted materials to set up carpentry workshops in the refugee centers.

Elsewhere, the private British organizations "Save the Children Foundation" and "Action Aid" are developing a project to rebuild the infrastructure that has been destroyed by the armed bandits. The first of these two organizations has been in operation since last year, rebuilding schools, hospitals, and warehouses in Mopeia and Morrumbala, while the second one already has in its possession some materials to start rebuilding similar structures in the districts of Maganja da Costa and Pebane.

World Vision is conducting relief activities in Zambezia, furnishing seeds and agricultural tools, and still has some technicians working in the agricultural sector in that part of the country.

9895

Lack of Transportation in Chokwe Hampers Food Distribution From Zimbabwe

34420097b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
9 Feb 88 p 3

[Report by Bonga Khombo]

[Text] The interdistrict warehouse of the Provincial Commission for Combat against Natural Disasters, headquartered in Chokwe, Gaza Province, is suffering from a shortage of trucks to provide rapid and efficient transport for the corn that is unloaded at that warehouse off the convoys from Zimbabwe and destined for Massangene, Mabalane, Combomune, Massinger, Chokwe, Guija and Macia (the zones served by the warehouse) to feed the thousands of war refugees who are accommodated in these zones.

In fact, according to Lourenco dos Santos Moises, chief of the Interdistrict Transit Warehouse, of 15 trucks (each with the capacity to transport 9 tons), some are having mechanical problems, others were damaged by the armed bandits and, what with one thing or the other, "we are left with only 6 trucks, which are totally inadequate for the volume of work."

For a warehouse which handles about 700 tons per month of corn and various other products, which must later be shipped in a radius of at least 500 km, the shortage of trucks is cause for real concern.

"Often, the local warehouses have no grain to supply to the needy population, while here in the central warehouse we are struggling with the lack of space to store so much produce."

Another negative factor which hampers the warehouse is the slowness in updating the statistics on the populations that need assistance.

"We are currently working with statistics dating from last October. What with the resurgence of the destabilizing action of the bandits, which leads the people to move about constantly from one area to another, and the poor communication between us and the districts or locales which we must serve, it happens time and again that the quantities which we ship to a particular zone are not sufficient to meet the needs of even half the displaced people accommodated in that zone."

According to the source, the problem would be easily overcome if only each district had its own fleet of trucks, "because this would be the practical solution to both the problems that we face now. Because each time a truck

came here to pick up the produce, the driver would be carrying a document advising us of the current needs of his zone and we could also update our files with precise statistics on the number of displaced people in each locale."

According to the spokesman, "The statistics we have today will be outdated tomorrow and tomorrow's statistics will be outdated by the next day."

Currently, according to figures which are already outdated, the warehouse is serving more than 80,000 war refugees in the six [as published] districts listed above.

06362/9274

British Organization Donates Trucks To Transport Emergency Supplies

34420097a Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
9 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] A donation consisting of 16 trucks, 22 tractors and containerized machine shops was unloaded at the port of Quelimane in mid-January. The donation was made by the Save the Children Foundation, a private British organization, within the framework of the Emergency Program.

Marion Birch, of the Save the Children Foundation's office in Quelimane, informed NOTICIAS that the fleet of trucks and the containerized shops have been delivered to the Department for Prevention of and Combat Against Natural Disasters [DPCCN] in Zambezia and the tractors will be assigned to the Agricultural Development Project in the Mucelo Region, a few kilometers from the provincial capital, and to Chinde District.

According to the same source, five technicians recruited by the ONG to work in the machine shops are already in Quelimane; in a first phase, they will maintain the DPCCN's fleet of Leyland trucks and will also train Mozambican personnel. In a later phase, maintenance will be performed on trucks of other makes owned by the DPCCN.

The arrival of this shipment brings to 31 the number of these trucks donated by the Save the Children Foundation since January 1987, in addition to 5 tractors already delivered for the distribution of products in Quelimane City.

Marion Birch said the installation of the machine shops will solve the problem which the DPCCN in Zambezia was having in servicing its truck fleet and which was affecting the distribution of products destined for the victims of the drought and of the destabilizing actions of the armed bandits.

Birch stressed that the purpose of the tractors is to stimulate rice production in the Mucelo Region and in Chinde District. In Mucelo, the peasants in the family sector are organized in blocks.

Other Activities

The Save the Children Foundation has been developing a series of activities in connection with the Emergency Program in Zambezia Province, particularly since the beginning of last year. These activities have focused on support to the agriculture, health and education sectors and to the DPCCN.

According to Marion Birch, since last July his organization has been working to distribute 6 million tons of corn, purchased in Zimbabwe through a donation from the EEC. The donation was channeled primarily to Chinde and Pebane Districts.

Birch also noted that the DPCCN had been supplied with 300 tons of nhemba bean and butter bean seeds, as well as 25 tons of vegetable seed and a number of farm implements. Several hundred tons of soap have been distributed to the [refugee] accommodation centers; some soap was delivered to the Health Ministry structures for later distribution to health centers.

The British organization also covered the cost of mounting a retraining center for health workers. The center, constructed of prefabricated components, has been completed. At the center, training seminars will be offered to the workers who are caring for the refugees in the accommodation centers.

In Inhassinga District, the Save the Children Foundation has been involved in rebuilding the infrastructures and purchasing equipment for the Minjalene educational center, where 80 orphaned children are now boarded.

06362/9274

Pemba Benefits From Cooperation With Italian District

34420100b Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
6 Feb 88 p 3

[Report by Rogerio Sitoe]

[Text] Simao Napica, chairman of the Pemba City Executive Council, has told NOTICIAS that the cooperation projects with the Italian district of Reggio Emilia had a positive social impact on this city last year. Citing some examples, he reported that 10,000 people are currently benefiting from potable water, supplied by four wind-driven pumps donated by the Italian district. The fish catch in the bay increased from 100 to 150 tons this year, thanks to the delivery of boats equipped with motors. The greatest benefits were observed in the "green zones." The area under cultivation will increase

from 200 hectares last year to about 2,000 hectares in 1988, as a result of the introduction of tractors, machine tillers and more farm implements.

Simao Napica added that Pemba City presents a cleaner appearance, now that refuse collection trucks have gone into operation, along with hand carts and other sanitation equipment.

Programs Resumed

During discussions held last week in the Cabo Delgado Province capital, Pemba City and the Italian district of Reggio Emilia agreed to a resumption of the existing cooperation projects and a renewal of the twin-cities program.

The Reggio Emilia delegation was led by Giulio Fantuzzi, manager of that district, and included the chief of his office and the chief of technical affairs of the District Chamber.

The Pemba delegation was led by Simao Napica, chairman of the Executive Council, who was accompanied by officials from various sectors of the city. Members of the Cabo Delgado Province government also took part in the meeting.

The discussions were conducted in a very cordial atmosphere and both parties considered them to be positive and promising. They reviewed general aspects of the twin-cities program and the status of the projects outlined in the "Noi-con-voi" program.

The two delegations also exchanged information about public opinion on each side regarding the twin-cities program.

Explanation

On that occasion, the Reggio Emilia district manager explained the political and administrative controversy that arose in Italy last year after a solidarity ship sailed for Pemba, carrying various donations and materials for 11 cooperation projects.

According to Giulio Fantuzzi, the controversy led to the temporary and unilateral suspension of the projects and the twin-cities program between Reggio Emilia District and Pemba City.

"This problem is being overcome. The matter was explained. Now all the political forces and public opinion are in agreement about the importance of continuing the twin-cities program; that is why I am here," Fantuzzi said during the discussions.

A new aspect should be introduced with regard to cooperation or development projects. Giulio Fantuzzi said that, in the future, the district will conduct its projects with the concurrence of the Italian Foreign Affairs Ministry, to avoid irregular situations.

Part of the Italian delegation left Pemba Friday to return to Maputo, where it will depart for Italy. The other delegation members remained in the provincial capital to examine technical aspects of the projects, to evaluate the situation and to make arrangements for the resumption of the program.

During his stay, the Reggio Emilia District manager, accompanied by his delegation and by the chairman of the Executive Council of the provincial capital, visited all the cooperation projects in Pemba.

06362/9274

New Nampula Governor Arrives

34420100d Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese
12 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] Jacob Jeremias Nyambir, the new governor of Nampula Province, arrived late yesterday morning in the City of Nampula. He was accompanied by Jose Oscar Monteiro, Minister of State Administration, who will preside over the ceremony for the transfer of power.

Waiting at Nampula Airport to greet the leaders were Alfredo Gamito, secretary of state for cashew production and acting governor of the province, and party and state officials in the region, as well as a crowd of several hundred.

Local structures of the party and of the mass democratic and social-professional organizations in the province are mobilizing and enlisting the population to turn out en masse for the inauguration ceremony.

Jacob Jeremias Nyambir was named to the post of governor of Nampula Province by resolution of the Political Bureau of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee, followed by a presidential decree, announced last month. The official will fill the vacancy left by Gaspar Horacio Mateus Dzimba, who was dismissed from the post at the same time.

06362/9274

Hiemstra Calls on South Africa To Leave, Allow Elections

34000472a Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] South Africa should get out of Namibia and allow the internal parties and Swapo to participate in UN-sponsored elections. This was reported in the SUNDAY TIMES yesterday.

The call came from Mr Justice Victor Hiemstra, former chairman of the SWA/Namibian Constitutional Council (CC) which has recently completed work on a proposed new constitution for the territory.

The South African Government's insistence on a Cuban withdrawal before the Namibian issue was settled, was "wholly unnecessary" and independence should come in spite of the Cuban present, said Mr Hiemstra.

Hiemstra rejected some of the key tenets of Pretoria's regional policy.

— "The Cubans are there (in Angola) because Savimbi, supported by the Americans and SA, poses a threat to the Angolan Government.

"For as long as the SA troops remain in Angola, for so long will the Cubans remain there. Perhaps the time has come to realise that they will not leave in the foreseeable future."

Red Flag

The judge, asked by the Transitional Government (TG) to draw up a new constitution for Namibia, said the SA government's insistence on a Cuban linkage stems from a fear that the Cubans, the East Germans and Swapo will connive to influence an election in Swapo's favour.

"In short, they fear the Red flag will fly over Windhoek." Calling this scenario "farfetched," Hiemstra said there were enough safeguards built into UN Resolution 435 to prevent foul play in the election.

"I am confident the Western powers will not allow any deviation from the principle of free and fair elections."

Hearts and Minds

Hiemstra strongly criticised the continuing SA presence in Namibia and warned that "each day longer in Windhoek will only improve the fortunes of Swapo."

— The massive campaign to win the hearts and minds of the people was not an unqualified success. "People in the north feel they are the victims of a military occupation and they harbour bitter feelings of resentment against SA."

AG Lost All Impartiality

The judge said the protection of so-called minority rights through apartheid structures is still the main bone of contention in Namibia.

The SA government had consistently sided with the smaller parties in the country—especially the National Party—who insist on constitutional protection for minorities while the majority view in the CC rejected this principle.

— "The SA government and its representative, the Administrator-General (AG), are fanning the flames of this dispute. The AG has lost all pretence of impartiality by openly coming out against the proposed constitution."

Broken Promises

Calling Namibia "the land of lost opportunities," Mr Justice Hiemstra said SA was now renegeing on promises made over decades to allow Namibians to decide on their own future.

His proposed constitution was enthusiastically endorsed by the vast majority in the TG as a basis on which to fight an election against Swapo.

"This is a completely new force—a document for internal parties to rally around."

The constitution provides for a pluralistic model with equal political, economic and social rights for all Namibians irrespective of language or race. It proposes universal adult franchise, with individual rights protected by a Bill of Rights and an independent judiciary.

It rejects the concept of "group protection" through the creation of ethnic legislatures, as proposed by the NP of SWA and supported by the SA government. This would only be a "continuation of apartheid in another guise."

Katjiuongua

Asked by THE ADVERTISER to comment on Judge Hiemstra's statements, the present TG chairman, Moses Katjiuongua, said that they should be understood in the light of the fact that Hiemstra was "bitter about the way he was handled by PW Botha." Although he also strives to bring an end to the war, his approach is "not practical wisdom."

Minister Katjiuongua reemphasised the importance of drawing up a constitution before elections. The chances of success of a negotiated constitution were better than one forced upon the people after a UN supervised election. "Res. 435 does not indicate how power is to be balanced," Katjiuongua said.

As far as a troop withdrawal is concerned, the TG chairman sees a deadlock: The South Africans will not withdraw from Angola as long as the Cubans are there, and the Cubans will stay as long as the South Africans do not pull out. A face-saving agreement between the parties involved is therefore the only solution.

If South Africa were to honour its promise—that the people of SWA/Namibia should work out their own future—all parties could come to the conference table to work out a solution which would speed up independence. South Africa would then no longer be needed and could withdraw.

Until such time South Africa's high-handed approach of imposing "solutions" was uncalled for.

/9604

Cabinet Votes Not To Disband Assembly, Opposes Elections

34000472b Windhoek *THE WINDHOEK
ADVERTISER* in English 24 Feb 88 pp 1,3

[Text] The SWA National Party is to continue preparing for the proposed "white" election on 22 June, despite the Cabinet's decision not to recommend that the Administrator General dissolve the White Legislative Assembly.

And the Administrator General, Louis Pienaar, refused to commit himself on the subject today, saying he had not yet received a "negative recommendation" from the Cabinet.

Pienaar said that by virtue of his position, his function was to act only upon a positive recommendation from the Cabinet by publishing a proclamation.

Should he receive a "negative recommendation," the situation would have to be discussed by all involved, he said.

Asked by THE ADVERTISER what his stand was on the Cabinet's decision, he said that as long as there was progress in the negotiation process, the participating parties should be given "a chance."

"While we should be patient, they cannot, however, be allowed to continue with the process for an unspecified amount of time," Pienaar warned.

Minister of Finance and Governmental Affairs, Dirk Mudge, announced yesterday that the Cabinet had voted against having the White Legislative Assembly disbanded because it was against any elections at the moment, as well as against elections on an ethnic basis.

Mudge said legal opinion obtained by the Cabinet stated that ethnic elections, provided for in Proclamation AG 8, were in conflict with the Bill of Fundamental Rights.

The Cabinet is still awaiting the opinion of the Windhoek Supreme Court on the constitutionality of AG 8.

Mudge said the central government had decided in November last year, to extend the lives of Second Tier Authorities for another year because the parties had approved in principle that a draft constitution be completed before any type of election be held.

Also, many inhabitants could or did not want to take part in ethnic elections.

Mudge pointed out that the NP could take part in the constitutional process without holding elections, which would disrupt the process as well as cause conflict among groups.

He said the Cabinet had opted for "negotiation and reconciliation rather than conflict and polarisation."

Asked to comment on the Cabinet's move, NP leader, Kosie Pretorius, said it was up to the White Executive Committee to decide on the next step.

Declining to confirm the possibility of a court case on the matter, Pretorius said there were many other options.

He refused to elaborate, saying he left it open to speculation.

He said his party did not accept that the Cabinet had "the discretion, as it claimed earlier" to refuse the request by the White Exco to dissolve the Legislative Assembly.

In reply to the assertion by the Cabinet that the NP refused upon request to give reasons for the disbanding of the Assembly, Pretorius said the Cabinet had also declined to furnish reasons for the extension of the lives of the Second Tier Authorities in November.

This was after the NP had expressly asked the Cabinet not to go ahead with the step.

Speaking at a news conference on the issue this morning, NP Cabinet Minister Jan de Wet, said an unelected body such as the National Assembly, and by implication the Cabinet, could not prescribe to the White Legislative Assembly, which was an elected body, whether or not to hold elections.

De Wet said the "Africa syndrome" of a one-off "one man one vote" election should be avoided, with the memory of the 1978 national election having disappeared.

Cabinet secretary, Tas Boonzaaier, meanwhile, has announced that the Herero Exco has also requested that their Legislative Assembly be disbanded.

The request was ignored as it was received per telex, and not in a letter signed by the Exco chairman, Boonzaaier said.

/9604

Republican Party Leader Urges Voters To Spoil Ballot

34000472c Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] Windhoek—The leader of the Republican Party, Mr Dirk Mudge, said last night that he could not prescribe to members of his party and his supporters whether or not to register. "I cannot tell you to break the law," he said, alluding to the possibly forthcoming white elections.

Mudge, who emphasised that he would neither register as voter—this would be forced racial classification—nor pay the fine for failing to do so, gave his audience the advice to register but to spoil the ballot papers by voting RP. The RP will not participate in any "ethnic" elections.

—The chief electoral officer of the Administration for Whites, Frans Nel, said yesterday that 11,000 whites had so far registered themselves as voters. With less than 3 weeks left until 15 March, this means that only about one third of the potential voters have registered since 15 December 1987 when the registration drive started.

Mudge quoted from Ordinance 4/1987 which clearly states that voters have to register: "When for the purposes of...any general registration...a date...is fixed...every White person...must apply within 90 days of such a date...to be registered as voter."

There were, however, other laws, too, Mudge enumerated: Proclamation AG8 and laws/ordinances emanating from it, the Bill of Human Rights and Proclamation 101.

As some of these laws were clashing with one another, the High Court had been asked to advise whether Proc AG8 was contrary to the Human Rights Bill.

As the High Court decision is being expected any day now, whites should not "rush" to register before then.

No Independence Soon

The RP leader explained why he was convinced that independence for SWA/Namibia was "not in sight."

Independence would only be meaningful if it was accompanied by, or would lead to, "a reasonable measure of international recognition." The Western Five settlement plan could serve as a basis.

According to Mudge, such an expectation would be unrealistic now. The withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola still is a condition for the implementation of the Western settlement plan. As the probability for this to happen is slim, independence for SWA/Namibia will of necessity be long in coming.

A second retarding factor mentioned by Mudge is that the South African Government cannot move quicker because of the rightist elements there.

Draft Constitution Before Elections

Turning to the issue of internationally recognised elections, Mudge reiterated the Transitional Government's stand that one or more draft constitutions should be "on the table" before elections.

If this safety catch will not be implemented the winner of the election will write the constitution. It would then boil down to a case of "winner takes it all" and the typical Africa syndrome of "one man, one vote, once," Mudge implied.

/9604

Mudge Says Teachers, Students Used To Register Voters

34000480b Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] Republican Party leader, Dirk Mudge, has assured parents that as long as they are taxpayers of the White Administration, they should not take the "threats" regarding registration for the proposed "white" election, too seriously.

Mudge was reacting to "threats" by SWA National Party leader, Kosie Pretorius, earlier of legal action against people who refused to register for the election.

Mudge expressed dismay that not only teachers, but children were being "abused" by being involved in the drive to register voters.

"As long as people are taxpayers of the White Administration and as long as a substitute system of government has not been introduced, they will remain entitled to the rendering of all those services for which the Administration is responsible," Mudge said.

Whether people had registered as voters or not had nothing to do with the rendering of services, he said.

There were thousands of whites in the country who had never been registered as voters, but they were still entitled to those services.

According to Mudge there are many people who for decades tried to be placed on the voters' roll but were unsuccessful. These same people were now being threatened should they not register.

Referring to teachers, Mudge said they were trained and employed to fulfill a certain task. However, they could not be expected to "build roads or render medical services just because they were officials".

When it came to the registration of voters, it should not be expected of teachers to help, he said.

/9274

Nanso, SWAPO Deny Circulating Smear Pamphlets
34000480a Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
26 Feb 88 p 5

[Article by Gwen Lister]

[Text] The municipality of Windhoek has taken a giant step into the political arena. A letter by the City Secretary, Mr J. L. Esterhuizen addressed to the organiser of Swapo and the General Secretary of Nanso, threatens the two organisations by accusing them of being responsible for illegally circulating a smear pamphlet in the city. Nanso has categorically denied responsibility for the pamphlet; which is obviously the work of anti-Swapo, anti-Nanso and anti-The Namibian forces.

Some weeks ago a smear pamphlet, purporting to be issued by Nanso, condemned The Namibian Editor, Gwen Lister, accusing her of interfering in schools for the sake of English-medium, and also labelling her a "neo-colonialist".

The pamphlet was circulated in the city two days after Lister had addressed a Nanso conference in Okahandja on the subject of the 'Militarisation of Namibia'.

Nanso immediately dissociated itself from the smear attempt; just one in a series of similar pamphlets, trying to discredit people and organisations involved in a call for the implementation of Resolution 435.

In a letter dated February 11, the City Secretary, Mr Esterhuizen rebukes both organisations for what he calls the "Illegal distribution of placards in the city area".

The strange aspect is the fact that the letter was sent to Nanso despite a denial from the organisation that it was responsible for the placards.

Mr Esterhuizen said that the pamphlets had been pasted over existing legal' posters; had been placed on other buildings in town without the permission of the authorities; and had also polluted the city in the process.

"The pollution aspect of this undesirable publicity material is a great evil, since cleaning up must be done at extra cost, which cannot be reclaimed from these nameless instances", Mr Esterhuizen.

But he goes even further: "These undisciplined actions are undertaken by Nanso which has declared its solidarity with Swapo. I quote: 'Nanso is Swapo, not a loose component of it'".

If this happened again, Mr Esterhuizen said, then these organisations would in future be denied the opportunity to publicise by means of placards, and the City Council would claim the right to invoice the organisations in question for any cleaning up costs incurred in the process.

Swapo Joint Foreign Affairs Secretary, Mr Niko Bessinger, said he was surprised to receive such a letter after public denials by Nanso concerning the pamphlet. He also did not know what the incident had to do with Swapo. Nanso, he said, was an autonomous organisation dealing with student matters on a national level, and Swapo had its own Youth League, to deal with matters concerning the youth.

Referring to the "veiled threats" in the letter, he said, that one had no option but to believe that the whole matter was politically-motivated. He added that it was an attempt to jeopardise the good working relations between Swapo and the Municipality. Swapo, he said, had always adhered to municipal by-laws including the notification of meetings, payment for posters which had been put up, and agreeing to times stipulated by the Municipality for any announcements by microphone.

Mr L. Hevita, Nanso's Administrative Secretary, reiterated Nanso's denial of responsibility for the pamphlet in question. He also confirmed that Nanso "is not a component of Swapo, it is an organisation on its own, an independent student movement."

Nanso also referred to the Municipality move as a "calculated action by the state apparatus". Nanso also complied with Municipal regulations when putting up posters, and would continue to do so in the future, he said.

(Note: The smear pamphlet on Lister is just one of a multitude circulated in Windhoek and other areas over the past few months. We find it strange, yet also revealing, why pamphlets attacking progressive organisations and groups always remain anonymous, and the authorities do little to prevent or object to such actions. I refer in particular to a smear pamphlet circulated after the bomb blast in the Gustav Voigts Centre last year, blamed the Swapo leadership. A charge was laid by this newspaper concerning copyright, since some photographs on that smear pamphlet are the property of The Namibian. The police failed, and we repeat, failed, to find who was responsible; yet we suggest the Municipality hand the

matter over to the police for investigation-after all, laws have been contravened. It must also be mentioned that anonymous pamphleteering is not a tendency of progressive forces in this country, but is restricted to the right wing. The army in particular is responsible for the distribution of such pamphlets.—Gwen Lister.)

/9274

Strong Reaction to Oshakati Bomb Blast Reported

Kalangula Seeks Inquiry
34000471 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
16 Feb 88 pp 1,4

[Article by Gwen Lister]

[Text] Mr Peter Kalangula has called for an independent judicial inquiry into the horror bomb blast in Oshakati last Friday. In a statement issued this week, Mr Kalangula, who chairs the Ovambo Administration and who is also leader of the Christian Action for Social Justice (CDA), at the same time reiterated a call for the immediate withdrawal of the South African Defence Force from the far north.

Expressing condemnation of the "tragic and catastrophic incident of the mass killings of our people" in the bomb explosion at First National Bank, Oshakati, last Friday, Mr Kalangula added that "the whole affair is confusing and no one is prepared to bear the responsibility for the tragic event and we have noted in the past that responsible organisations have denied crimes that they have committed."

The people of the war zone were therefore left to speculate "who could have planned and executed this tragic act," he said.

Mr Kalangula added that there were many such incidents in the far north. He referred to explosions at schools, churches, the planting of mines at various places and the deaths of people where no one had claimed responsibility.

Reiterating a call for the withdrawal of the SADF and other fighting forces from the region, he said that "their mere presence here endangers the life of the entire community."

Mr Kalangula called upon the international community, UN Security Council, all countries of good will, churches and other organisations which cared about fundamental human rights, to urge the implementation of Resolution 435 immediately.

He said he was aware that there were fears in certain quarters as to who would win an election under UN supervision, but he added that this was a secondary consideration and that "the most important aspect is how to end and stop the war, now, before the Ovambos are totally exterminated."

He expressed deep sympathy with relatives of the victims of the bomb blast and assured them of his assistance in every way possible.

Columnist Urges Caution
34000471 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
26 Feb 88 p 12

[Editorial by Gwen Lister]

[Text] Banning Swapo is hardly the answer to the bomb explosion in Oshakati on Friday last week. Mr Jannie de Wet, interim government 'minister,' was reported as having said that by planting the bomb, Swapo had disqualified itself from the peaceful political process in the country, and that the movement should now be completely banned. And while condemnation of the explosion, which exacted a heavy toll in civilian lives, is completely justified, there is to date, no proof that Swapo was responsible.

Hysterical emotional outbursts against the Swapo movement from whatever quarter, will not bring the dead back to life. All that can be done at present is to condemn the deed, but to await the outcome of a police investigation into the blast.

The explosion, and its subsequent civilian death toll, can indeed be described as an atrocity. It is to be hoped that the perpetrators can be found and brought before the courts to face trial.

Swapo has categorically denied responsibility for the explosion; yet its detractors everywhere place the blame squarely on the movement. This will serve no purpose but to exacerbate existing tensions in the country and it will certainly not lead to a solution of the Namibian conflict. Neither will it assist in doing so, but will only succeed in giving more fuel to the fires of anti-Swapo propagandists both here and abroad.

The words of Mr Jannie de Wet, who categorically blames Swapo, and other so-called ministers, who are somewhat more subtle, although it is evident where they are pointing the finger of blame, will not contribute towards reconciliation in this country; and neither will it stop the occurrence of such horror incidents. To ban Swapo would be a virtual declaration of war on the majority of the Namibian population; a step the authorities can hardly afford in view of the international and internal character of the Namibia problem.

For the present, people will just have to accept that we do not know who (whether it be an individual or an organisation) is responsible for the explosion. And until there is proof of who was responsible, it would be better if certain anti-Swapo propagandists did not try and exploit the situation and incite and stir up emotions against the Swapo movement. The only result of such an attitude will be increased confrontation.

But while I condemn the explosion and its horrific results, I also condemn the attitude of the South African authorities, who, without waiting for justice to take its course and to find those responsible, chose also to blame Swapo, and to launch what they called "revenge" attacks on socalled Swapo bases on Angolan soil. Here again, as far as can be established, many Angolan civilians were killed (not to mention the SADF's own losses). In retaliating in such a fashion, the SADF make themselves as guilty of atrocities as the perpetrators of the Oshakati bombing. It is no solution and no justification to do what the combined forces of the SADF, SA Air Force, SWATF and others, have done.

If the country was at all accessible from Namibia (it is only accessible to the SADF) by those other than the military, then it probably could be proved, with pictorial evidence, that the SADF have also succeeded in killing an innumerable number of Angolan civilians. Can the same Jannie de Wet, and other interim government 'ministers,' justify this sort of action?

Neither will it help for the SADF to say that Swapo operates under the umbrella of Fapla, and in this case, must accept the consequences of their assistance to the movement. Why should Angolan civilians be the target for armed raids in socalled "retaliation" for the Oshakati bombing? It makes no sense.

We trust that the police will make a special effort to investigate thoroughly the Oshakati blast, and to find those responsible. If they intend to do so, then statements, such as those made by Chief Inspector Kerie du Rand, hours after the bombing, categorically blaming Swapo with no proof whatsoever, are not going to contribute towards an objective and impartial investigation.

Those who point a finger of blame, should be cautious, because there are many questions which are presently unanswered, and which hopefully will be answered once the investigation has been completed:

—Why was there no security check on the doors of a bank which had in the past already been the target of an explosion?

—How is it possible that someone could carry 25kg of explosives into the bank and remain undetected?

—Is the bank video tape, which was presumably running throughout the explosion, intact, and will it be able to yield information which will assist the investigators?

—Were the perpetrators aware of the fact that it was payday for the employees of the Ovambo Administration when the explosion took place?

There are these, and many more questions, which will need to be answered before anyone accords blame to those who may be innocent.

Neither can we condone the indiscriminate raids on Angolan soil. Once again, Swapo denied that their bases were hit, which may mean that many innocent civilians have died as a result.

In conclusion: caution should be exercised by those in positions of authority who are putting ideas into the heads of people, who may be instigated in this manner, to seek their own revenge. Namibia will not become peaceful, free or independent in this manner.

Editorial Condemns Bombing

34000471 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
26 Feb 88 p 13

[Text] We condemn the Oshakati bank bomb blast, and condemn those responsible for this barbarous act. Our sympathies go to the families of the victims, and we wish those injured, a speedy recovery.

We also condemn the barbarous act of the SADF (and its local SWATF surrogates) of bombing civilians (Namibians and Angolans) in Lubango and Ongiva in Angola.

We are opposed to attacks on civilians and have always made that clear.

We are also opposed to the killing and injuring of civilians under the guise of breaking the curfew—an all too frequent occurrence in northern Namibia. Another inhuman aspect of the curfew was the difficulties families faced in not being able to be with injured or dying relatives on the night of the bomb blast, and in some cases, even to establish whether relatives were killed or injured or how seriously.

We have repeatedly expressed our consistent opposition to the continual abuse of human rights in Namibia, particularly in northern Namibia.

We join the call for an objective and thorough investigation of the Oshakati bank bomb blast, and in view of our confidence in the judiciary and the rule of law, we call for a judicial commission of inquiry.

We express the further hope that those responsible will be brought to court to face trial.

Recent events have highlighted the urgent need for the implementation of the accepted international peace plan for Namibia, so that Namibia be spared further bloodshed and at the same time, be rid of its colonial rulers.

Committee Poses Questions
34000471 Windhoek *THE NAMIBIAN* in English
26 Feb 88 p 5

[Text] The /Ai-//Gams Action Committee has strongly condemned the Oshakati bomb blast and expressed sympathy with and condolences to innocent victims and bereaved families.

/Ai-//Gams said it was "not the first time our people have been killed like flies." They referred to the Cassinga raid in 1978; and they further posed a number of questions to the authorities:

—Why was there no money available on that day at the Ondangwa branch of the First National Bank, necessitating referral of clients to the Oshakati branch?

—Why did the bank not use a mobile unit to serve the hospitals as was standard procedure?

—Why did the SWABC announce immediately after the blast that 30 had been killed? Where did they get this frighteningly high figure?

These questions, /Ai-//Gams said, would continue to haunt those pretending to be proponents of peace and reconciliation.

"If the south African regime can appropriate to itself the right to presume that someone is guilty of terrorist activities before he/she proves his/her innocence, so too, the people of Namibia are entitled to appropriate to themselves the right that the South African regime is guilty of the terrorist blast at Oshakati until it proves its innocence."

The /Ai-//Gams committee called on the entire Namibian nation to be strong and vigilant and not to be confused by propaganda.

/9604

Babangida Curbs Power of Senior Civil Servants, Empowers Ministers
34000484 London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 19 Feb 88 pp 6-7

[Text] More than any other Nigerian leader, military or civilian, President Ibrahim Babangida has attempted to fundamentally to alter some of the structures of society. He has been said to hold the view that a military government should not see itself simply as a caretaker administrative, correcting the abuses of past civilian governments. Rather, it should purposefully engage the nation's body politic and seek to transform society. On the economic front, this purpose has been demonstrated in his Structural Adjustment Programme. Now Babangida has embarked on the process of adjusting the structure of the state, particularly with respect to relations between government and the civil service.

Reforms announced by Babangida in his 1988 budget speech will have the effect of strengthening the direct authority of government, and of the president himself, and reducing the influence of senior civil servants, who had been given immense powers by past military governments.

The changes will make ministers responsible not only for formulation of policy but also for ensuring that public funds are spent solely and wholly on what they are allocated for. Civil service chiefs will be relegated to the position of simple administrators. In future, Babangida said:

—ministers will be both chief executive and accounting officers of their ministries.

—permanent secretaries will retire with the government that appointed them unless an incoming administration decides to re-appoint them.

—each ministry will be professionalised; every officer will make his career entirely in the ministry or department of his choice.

—each ministry will have the power to appoint, discipline and promote its staff.

It is perhaps ironic that it was the military that was first responsible for enlarging the powers of senior civil servants. From the 1966 regime of Major-General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi the civil service virtually ran the country, perhaps understandably given the country's then state of confusion and instability. The situation persisted during the rule of General Yakubu Gowon, when a generation of "super" permanent secretaries evolved. In return for their advice and skills, senior civil servants were shielded and pampered by the military rulers, allowed to increase the range of their powers and often to pursue their own self-enrichment.

The Murtala Mohammed/Olusegun Obasanjo regime endeavoured to curb the power of the civil service, instituting a mass purge in which thousands of civil servants lost their jobs. Although bruised by the experience, the civil service came through with much of its authority intact and the civilian regime of President Shehu Shagari provide incapable of curbing its powers. His ministers were generally too weak and inexperienced to reduce their dependence on the civil service.

During the latter part of the administration of Major-General Muhammadu Buhari, a committee was set up to review the performance of the civil service and suggest ways in which it could be made to respond better to government policies. The committee, headed by Professor Dotun Phillips, director-general of the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research, had not completed its review by the time Buhari was toppled by Babangida in August 1985 but made a number of recommendations to the new administration.

The Phillips committee recommended professionalisation of the civil service along the lines of that in the United States. In an effort to gear the implementation of this recommendation in their favour, senior civil servants proposed that the power to appoint, discipline and promote civil servants should be removed from the federal civil service commission and given to the office of the head of service. However, Babangida and his men, notably his political adviser Tunji Olagunju and Secretary to the Federal Government Chief Olu Falae, who was engaged in a power tussle with the head of the civil service, Adamu Fifa, wanted the power to hire, fire and promote to go to each ministry.

Babangida's reforms appear to go beyond the Phillips committee's recommendation for the professionalisation of the civil service by making ministers both chief executive and accounting officer of their ministry and removing the permanency of the permanent secretary's position.

Explaining the implications of the changes at a seminar organised by accounting firm Price, Waterhouse in Lagos, Prof. Phillips said that the president is likely to appoint deputy ministers in carrying out their broadened duties. Without such deputies it would be very difficult for ministers to carry out their normal duties as well as keep an eye on the finances of their departments. It has also been suggested that, whilst some of the present permanent secretaries may be retired, others may be appointed to a position of deputy minister or secretary of state.

The December 1987 appointment of career diplomat Alhaji Maman Anka as minister of state in the External Affairs Ministry, the first minister of state in any Nigerian military government, thus now appears as a sign of things to come. That the External Affairs Ministry was the first to get a junior minister is not surprising, as it had been in the forefront of seeking changes in the

relationship between government and civil service. Ibrahim Gambari, external affairs minister during the Buhari era, had pressed for the ministry to be allowed to recruit its own staff. His successor, Prof. Bolaji Akinyemi, pursued the same course and approached Babangida to approve in principle "the establishment of an independent and separate foreign service."

Akinyemi, while director-general of the Nigerian Institute of Internal Affairs (NIIA), had an uneasy relationship with the bureaucrats of the External Affairs Ministry, who wanted to interfere with the institute's affairs, even though it was officially under the Office of the President. Soon after becoming minister, Akinyemi sought to bring his own men into the ministry, including Dr Femi Aribesalo from NIIA.

Akinyemi was not alone among Babangida's ministers in being dissatisfied with his relationship with top civil servants; a number have complained that their permanent secretaries have obstructed implementation of their policies.

Not surprisingly, senior civil servants are unhappy with the government's new policy towards their service. Permanent secretaries met in January to adopt a collective stance on the issue but could not reach a consensus, apart from agreeing that they should not talk publicly on the subject. However, at a later meeting of their umbrella organisation, senior civil servants agreed to petition the president to either rescind or modify the policy. Ex-senior civil servants have been making their feelings public.

Among their concerns is that financial accountability will suffer, as auditors may not be inclined to query the financial deals of ministers. The politicisation of the position of permanent secretary and the fact that ministers now have the power to fire civil servants will have the effect, they claim, of removing checks against excesses and abuses of office committed by powerful ministers. A former permanent secretary, Dr Edwin Ogbu, noted: "This change may lead to a situation where political heads of ministries put allocated funds into private accounts and disburse them as they like." But he

added: "It is going to be difficult from that point of view, but we have to be careful so that the intention of the president is not misunderstood or misconstrued."

A government committee is working on the reforms and details of how they will be applied have yet to be released. In the meantime, activity in government departments is slower and more sluggish than usual, as senior civil servants await news of their future.

The government appears determined to enforce the new structure but may have to modify its implementation if it is to get the necessary co-operation of the civil service. Even Babangida realises that an uncompromising attitude towards affecting changes to a conservative civil service might result in an even slower and more indifferent discharge of government policies.

As well as increasing the power of his government, Babangida has also broadened the president's direct control over government affairs, particularly in the area of economic management. In the budget speech he announced that the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) will now be autonomous, and its governor will work directly with the Office of the President. This move, removing the CBN from the control of the former Finance Ministry, is likely not only to make the CBN governor, Alhaji Abdulkadir Ahmed, a more powerful man, but also to give the president a greater and more direct hold on management of the country's dwindling financial resources.

Babangida also announced the transfer of the Budget Department from the Finance and Economic Development Ministry to the Presidency "to afford the necessary fiscal supervision and control."

The government also aims to reduce delays and mutations of government policies caused by bloated and corrupt bureaucracies. This explains the removal from the Customs and Excise Department of the responsibility for determining and collecting duties on international trade, a task now entrusted to the banking system. Further examples of "privatisation" of former government functions may well follow, as the government endeavours to establish a political and economic infrastructure more conducive to the emergence of a flourishing capitalist system in Nigeria.

/06662

Cultural Cooperation With USSR

34000116a Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 10 Feb 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] Seychelles and the Soviet Union are to further promote educational, cultural and scientific cooperation between them under a protocol signed in Victoria yesterday.

The 1988-89 Protocol of Cultural and Scientific Cooperation was signed at Mont Fleuri yesterday morning by the Minister for Education, Information and Youth, Mr James Michel, and the Soviet ambassador in Victoria, Mr Victor Anisimov.

Speaking after the ceremony which was held at his offices, Mr Michel said the cooperation that would follow was based on a mutual desire to further develop and consolidate existing friendly relations between the two countries.

He expressed Seychelles' gratitude for the Soviet contribution to its cultural and socio-economic development and said the country looked forward to the USSR's continued support in the future.

The Soviet ambassador said the protocol would contribute in helping to strengthen cultural, political and economic ties between the two countries.

"Culture brings people closely together," Mr Anisimov said, adding that he hoped Seychelles and the USSR would always be united in the struggle for a non-nuclear and violence-free world.

Under the protocol, Seychelles will send cultural workers and artists on familiarisation and study tours of the Soviet Union while the USSR will provide scholarships in higher and specialised secondary education, and send variety and circus artists to Seychelles.

Other exchanges of personnel and material are envisaged in the fields of cinematography, including the joint shooting of a documentary on Seychelles, the mass media, book publishing, sports and libraries, among other cooperation.

/9274

Balance of Payments Deficit Down

34000116d Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in English 18 Feb 88 pp 1, 2

[Text] Tourism and export earnings reached record figures in the last three months of 1987, but could not prevent the country's balance of payments for the last quarter from posting an R18 million deficit.

As a result states the Central Bank's October-December QUARTERLY REVIEW, the overall surplus in the balance of payments since the beginning of the year, which stood at R35 million at the end of September, was reduced to R17 million for the full year.

Meanwhile, the country's foreign exchange reserves fell to R76 million by the end of the year, but were still R17 million or 29 percent more than at the end of 1986.

The balance of payments is the balance of Seychelles' national account in which are recorded all international dealings resulting in payments to or by the country. Unlike the balance of trade, which includes only visible dealings such as articles of trade, the balance of payments takes note of invisible imports such as payments for banking insurance, transport and other services, interest payments and movements of capital. The balance is said to be in deficit if it shows that the country pays or owes more than it receives or is owed, and in surplus if the opposite is true.

The deterioration in the balance of payments in October-December occurred, as in the preceding quarter, exclusively in the capital account which recorded a deficit of R32 million. For the years as a whole, a capital deficit of R51 million was recorded.

In favourable contrast, the current account generated a surplus of R14 million, thereby taking the current surplus for the full year to R68 million.

"Both tourism and exports performed extremely well during the quarter and in each case, record earnings were recorded," the Central Bank says. "These are significant and encouraging developments as of late, the weakness of the external accounts has been the major constraint to economic growth."

The current account is that part of the balance of payments account that records payment for import and exports, both visible and invisible, but not movements of capital.

The current account's October-December surplus of R14 million dropped from one of R37 million in the previous quarter, but was still higher than the R6 million in the last three months of 1986.

Total receipts amounted to R201 million, of which R102 million or just over half represented tourism earnings. In fact, tourism earnings were at their highest level for any quarter, having surpassed the record of R96 million set in the opening three months of the year. This was notwithstanding a drop in total visitor nights (number of arrivals x average length of stay) from 209,000 in the first quarter to 193,000 in the last.

Over the whole of 1987, total tourism earnings amounted to R379 million, also a record level. The previous record, achieved in 1986, was exceeded by a comfortable R33 million.

The performance of the export sector mirrored that of tourism. At R17 million, proceeds were also probably at a record level for a quarter as well as R8 million above the corresponding level of 1986.

During the whole of 1987, export earnings were R31 million, over 50 percent above those of 1986 and the highest figure since 1980.

Total current payments were R187 million during October-December. R14 million above those of the same period of 1986.

Total payments during the whole of 1987 amounted to R695 million, representing an increase of R30 million over 1986.

Payments for imports were down to R86 million from a high level of R96 million in the preceding quarter. In the last three months of 1986, such payments amounted to R95 million.

During the whole of 1987, the country's import bill totalled R358 million as against R351 million in 1986.

However, the overall growth in payments in 1987 compared with the previous year can be traced to sizeable transfers under airlines and shipping which grew from R32 million to R58 million.

The cumulative deficit on the capital account since the beginning of the year to end-September grew by a further R32 million during the three months under review. The deficit of October-December occurred predominantly in the official sector which recorded a net outflow of R26 million. This was despite sizeable capital inflows toward the end of the year.

The annual deficit on the capital account was R51 million during 1987, a major deterioration over the corresponding deficit of R1 million of the previous year.

The country's gross foreign exchange reserves, which stood at R94 million at the end of September, fell to R76 million at the end of December. However, even at the latter level, reserves were R17 million above the corresponding balance of 1986.

Quarterly Budget Surplus Reduces Debt
34000116c Victoria SEYCHELLES NATION in
English 17 Feb 88 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Seychelles' medium-term prospects "improved substantially" during the last three months of 1987 as the government budget "posted very encouraging results", the Central Bank reports in its October-December QUARTERLY REVIEW.

According to provisional estimates, the budget achieved a surplus of R80 million during the quarter. This, coupled with a substantial inflow of official loans and grants from abroad, enabled the government to reduce what it owed the Central Bank from R92 million at the end of the preceding quarter to R46 million.

On the surface, the performance of the external accounts was disappointing, the review says, as a deficit of R18 million was incurred for the quarter. Yet even here "there were grounds for optimism" as concurrently, the Central Bank's external short-term debts declined by almost R31 million, resulting in a R13 million increase in net external assets.

Moreover, as in July-September, the current account again recorded a surplus, albeit to the reduced extent of R14 million.

"In large part, this reflected the underlying robustness of tourism and export earnings, both of which achieved record earnings during the quarter," the Central Bank says.

In the case of tourism, the previous record of \$96 million set in January-March was surpassed by R6 million, while in the case of exports, earnings were boosted to R17 million by the export of canned tuna which began in earnest from August onwards.

"The achievements in the areas of monetary and fiscal management in the quarter would seem to indicate that the economy is firmly entering an adjustment phase," states the QUARTERLY REVIEW.

"But even with the recent turnaround, domestic liquidity is still relatively high and continues to be a potential threat to external viability.

"On this score alone, the commitment to the voluntary programme of fiscal and monetary adjustment set in train [portion omitted] October last year should never waver, but be pursued to the limit."

Inflation Rate 2.6 Percent in 1987

34000116b Victoria *SEYCHELLES NATION* in English 19 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] Seychelles' average rate of inflation during 1987 stood at 2.6 percent.

The Central Bank reports in its QUARTERLY REVIEW for the last three months of 1987 that by the end of the year, the inflationary effects of the last October's increases in the trade tax had slowly began to feed through the economy.

The price of fish went up by 2.6 percent in 1987, other foods went up by 3.4 percent and non-food items rise in price by 2.2 percent.

The prices of imported goods rose by 2.8 percent whereas locally manufactured items increased at a slower pace of 2.5 percent.

The inflation rate was significantly higher than in 1986 when prices rose by a mere 0.3 percent and is the highest figure since the 4 percent of 1984.

/9274

POLITICAL

Organization, Structure of ANC Exile Community in Africa

Support Structures for Exiles in Lusaka
34000447 Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English 26 Feb-3 Mar 88, pp 14-15

[First paragraph is introduction]

[Text] Thousands of South Africans have streamed north across the borders over the years. There they live double lives: physically elsewhere, but in spirit still at home. MONO BADELA visited exiles in Lusaka to find a close-knit, highly organised community, where everyone gets a food ration in return for work. But the exiles live in fear too...many of them carry revolvers wherever they go...

For South African exiles, there is life across the Limpopo River—even if it isn't the one they would prefer to be living.

They miss South Africa but believe they will be able to return within five years.

Until then, they are prepared to live in such places as Lusaka, which has become a second home for South African exiles. There they live in a fairly comfortable, closely-knit community.

In the wake of Gavin Relly, Nico Smit and other prominent South Africans, I crossed the Limpopo to see for myself what makes the African National Congress tick in exile 28 years after it was outlawed in South Africa.

I found people in Lusaka in their thousands working hard preparing for the day when they return to South Africa to take up posts as everything from electronic engineers to nurses.

I did not find anybody naked, nor did I see people complaining of hunger nor children suffering from malnutrition.

Instead I found the organisation trying to provide food, clothing, accommodation, jobs and training—academic and technical as well as military—for its members.

The ANC does not declare itself a government-in-exile—although Victor Moche, administrative secretary in the NC's Information and Communication Department, refers to it as "a state within a state."

But it seems unlikely to make such a declaration for many years to come, because the movement is reluctant to do so until it has devised an alternative constitution

for a future South Africa. At the moment it is still conducting research towards that end, arranging seminars and consulting academics from East and West.

Moche left Pretoria in 1962. He was one of the first group of South Africans who slipped quietly out of the country to receive education and military training abroad.

His first port of call was Tanzania. He has been to Moscow and has an MA degree in journalism from Leipzig University in the German Democratic Republic.

"During those early days in exile we used to eat one meal a day," he told me. "We used to share clothes and shoes every time one of us had to go to town in Dar es Salaam he had to share clothes and shoes. Treasurer Thomas Nkobi used to keep ANC money in his pockets. Now he is looking after millions of rands that help run the movement."

Moche married the daughter of a man who runs an ANC farm outside Lusaka; his wife Tembi, a physiotherapist, was five years old when her parents left South Africa.

The largest—and oldest—ANC settlement is in Mazimbu, Tanzania, founded 26 years ago. It is followed in size by settlements in Lusaka and Angola, and there are smaller settlements in Addis Ababa and Harare. There are small groups of exiles in most Frontline countries as well as in the major capitals of the West.

Lusaka is the administrative centre of the ANC community. For security reasons, its various offices are spread out all over the Zambian capital.

So are the houses it rents for its members—and it can take a worker as much as three hours each way, in a country not renowned for the quality of its private and public transport, to commute to work. The ANC runs a huge transport department, with a fleet of cars, trucks and a service station, but these are for official business only.

The movement supplies housing for the exiles—a major expense, as rent in Lusaka can be as high as R100 a month. Most of them are four-roomed houses, but there are some three- or two-bedroomed homes. All the houses I visited had hot and cold water and electricity. All have some furniture, and some have refrigerators and television sets. The soil is very rich; mealies were being grown in the yards of most exiles.

Homesickness, said Moche, is a problem; to deal with it, "the organisation is trying to make everyone feel comfortable."

Exiles, for example, receive the equivalent of about R2.25 daily, for spending money.

They are given a packet of meat and vegetables every Saturday—an equal share for everyone, Moche said, whatever their age, sex or position. Mealie meal and sugar are also supplied. Every three months exiles get a packet of clothing bought in shops in Europe.

For shoes they are on their own—and they long for South African shoes. They complain that such high quality is not available elsewhere.

In exchange for this largesse, every exile is expected to work—and something is found for most of them to do, even the old people.

Some work on the huge farms run by the ANC. This is where the meat, vegetables and mealie meal doled out to refugees comes from.

Some work in the ANC offices, in jobs that range from running the offices to cleaning them. Some study and some go for military training.

The work is divided into various departments. The Education Department runs ANC schools, including the Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College and a nearby technical school in Tanzania. It also conducts research into systems of education and looks for bursaries and scholarships for students to study abroad.

The Health Department operates schools of its own, turning out health workers; it also runs a clinic in Lusaka and a hospital near the schools in Tanzania. Officially it is responsible for the health of the exiles.

The Agriculture Department runs the ANC farms in Zambia, Angola and Tanzania. The Economics and Finance Department handles the organisation's funds. The Military Department is in charge of Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC's armed wing, while the Security Department screens all new refugees as part of its internal security function.

The Arts and Culture Department sends troupes of performers to festivals in various countries, partly as a fund-raising effort, and conducts research into the role of culture.

The Religious Affairs Department looks after the spiritual needs of exiles who are practising Christians. "We are not communist-controlled and anti-church," said the Anglican priest who heads the department, the Rev Fumanekile Gqiba. "We want to break that myth." He said it was the department's hope that "when we go back home we will bring back to the people the Living or Confessing Church."

The Legal and Constitutional Affairs Department, headed by former East London lawyer, Zola Skweyiya, is looking into the possibility of an alternative, post-apartheid constitution.

The department also deals with such things as marriages, death and property and ensures the legal defence of ANC activists, or cadres, arrested inside South Africa...

Skweyiya holds a doctorate in international law, and his staff was trained in Bulgaria, Zimbabwe, Zambia and East Germany.

The Information Department is one of the busiest, with its officials, especially Thabo Mbeki and Tom Sebina, called constantly by journalists, diplomats and other visitors. The telephone on Sebina's desk kept on ringing during the many hours I was in his office.

The office traffic is heavy despite the fact that there are more than two dozen ANC offices around the world where information can also be acquired.

In addition to its offices in London and Paris, the ANC now has offices in Western Europe in Belgium, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and West Germany and in Eastern Europe in the German Democratic Republic and in Moscow. There are ANC offices in New York and Washington in the United States; and there are offices in Canada as well as in Brazil, Cuba and Mexico. In Australia, the ANC has offices in Sydney and New South Wales; in Asia there is an ANC office in New Delhi; and in Africa, the movement is represented in Algeria, Angola, Egypt, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Senegal, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

ANC Monitors Weddings

34000447 Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English 26 Feb-3 Mar 88 p 15

[Text] There is no easy walk up the aisle to marriage if you are a member of the ANC in exile.

It can take up to a year after you pop the question before you are standing in church—and by that time you might have changed your mind.

"We check all planned marriages carefully. It's a lengthy process," says head of Religious Affairs and Inter-Faith Chaplaincy, the Rev Fumanekile Gqiba.

Gqiba, who left Langa, Cape Town in 1985, said the ANC also discourages divorce, a procedure which the organisation finds destructive. "We are trying to build an ideal future society for South Africa which will not be riddled by divorce, which will ultimately affect the young," he said. The couple must go through a lot of counselling before a divorce is finally approved.

There is no way around the system. Refugees are registered as such by the United Nations and ANC members are registered as such by the host government. Protocol demands that those so registered work through their organisation.

A young couple whose marriage has been disapproved by the ANC would have a tough time—probably an impossible time—finding a local minister to perform a marriage ceremony.

Few—if any—try to beat the system. When a couple decides to get married, an application is made to the Office of the Secretary General.

Before permission is granted, the Regional Political Committee must be informed. This committee is the highest political organ in any area and oversees the life of the community as a whole. In the case of a proposed marriage, the committee seeks the advice of the couple's Neighbourhood Unit Committee before making its recommendation.

Parents of the couple are informed of the proposed marriage. If they agree to it, they are invited to attend and their passage is paid, but not many make the trip. If they don't agree to the marriage, their children will have a tough time getting the ANC's approval.

Why the lengthy, complicated process?

There are many young male exiles in Lusaka, Gqiba said, but very few young women. Thus young men in exile decide to get married at an earlier age than they would have if they had stayed in South Africa.

The organisation wants to ensure marriages will last. By the time couples actually get permission, it's no longer a case of "love at first sight." The young people have been together for a very long time by the time they marry. Gqiba's department believes the longer they wait, the better chance they will have to weather the storms of the marital state.

Fear of Armed Attacks Constant
34000447 Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in
English 26 Feb-3 Mar 88 p 15

[Text] Anyone who spends time with top ANC officials cannot help noting the number who carry little leather handbags.

It would seem a surprising affectation for leaders of an armed struggle—but it's not.

In fact it's a logical extension of it, because inside those little handbags are small pistols. Licences to carry arms have been provided by the Zambian government.

Most members in Zambia appear to be security conscious. In Lusaka, the community is on constant alert. Their homes are scattered among those of Zambian nationals to prevent what they term "South African bandits" from attempts on their lives or safety. Many homes are surrounded by high concrete and brick security fences with high gates.

I visited Radio Freedom in Lusaka and as I was being acquainted with the functions of the station, to my disbelief I spotted an AK47 machine gun right under the broadcaster's desk.

"This is our life here in exile," said operator Takalani Mphaphuli of Sibasa, who left South Africa in 1980. "We cannot afford not to be on the alert. Apartheid is out to eliminate us."

That view is held by many exiles in Lusaka. While there, I was told that some time in 1986 a man had been found dismantling a bomb at 2 am, just one kilometre away from the home of Thabo Mbeki, the director of information and publicity. The man is now serving a prison term in a Zambian jail.

Pallo Jordan, a member of the national executive and in charge of research in the Information Department, listed a number of attacks on the organisation's officials.

On 4 February in Brussels, he said, the ANC's representative in the Benelux countries, Godfrey Motsepe, was slightly wounded when two shots were fired at him from an automatic pistol.

Jordan also cited the death of activists Cassius Make and Paul Dikeledi in Swaziland in August last year, a bomb blast earlier this month at an office complex occupied by the ANC. The bomb blast missed injuring or killing Secretary General Alfred Nzo by a matter of seconds, he said.

A similar bomb devastated the offices of the ANC in Stockholm on 8 December 1986; in London, the rear portion of the organisation's office, plus adjoining buildings, were demolished by an explosion in 1984.

The gates outside the movement's headquarters in Lusaka are manned by guards on a 24-hour basis.

On more than one occasion, Jordan said, South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha and Minister of Defence Magnus Malan had openly declared their intention to attack and physically eliminate the movement and its personnel. "In southern African Pretoria has on innumerable occasions suited these words with violent deeds," he said. "that have already left a trail of death and destruction stretching across the continent from Mozambique to Angola."

The attack in Brussels could not be regarded as an isolated incident, he said. "It forms part of a pattern of attacks and acts of terrorism that has begun to unfold throughout the world, affecting every country in which the ANC has a diplomatic and organised presence."

College Educates Future Professionals
34000447 Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in
English 26 Feb-3 Mar 88 p 15

[Text] Mathematics and physical science are the most popular courses at the ANC's Solomon Mahlangu Freedom College in Tanzania, which offers an academic course up to matric.

Next in line are politics and economics. All these are considered by the organisation to be useful subjects. Students are encouraged to enter streams leading to careers as medical doctors and nurses, civil, mechanical and electrical engineers, and computer specialists.

They are not encouraged to study law. Although the college has been set up along British educational lines, the ANC does not intend to adopt the British system of law—although an alternative has not yet been recommended either.

Before the college—a secondary school—was built, those receiving academic training from the organisation were sent abroad, to Australia, the US and Canada as well as Eastern Europe. Now, although thousands of young people are receiving tertiary education abroad, there are more and more people being trained in African countries.

"The choice lies with the individual," said ANC official Victor Moche, "Whether to further his or her studies or go for military training.

"We are still not satisfied with the amount of personnel we have trained. It is an ongoing thing. In fact we need more manpower."

He said there was a need for a manpower development department to augment the Education Department. "We have been pushing for courses of continuing education for people on the job to acquire more managerial skills. Experienced nursing sisters are being encouraged to do university degrees in nursing and health administration."

The college, in the Mazimbu region, is located near Mogororo on 4,000 acres donated by the Tanzanian government.

A technical school nearby at Dakawa teaches vocational skills like construction practices and agricultural techniques.

Also in the area is a training centre for what the organisation calls "middle health workers"—more highly qualified than nursing sisters but less qualified than doctors. The school was established by Dr Manto Tshabalala-Mali, deputy secretary for health services, who said the organisation had established a similar centre in Angola.

At the college and the technical school, students are required to be politically and ideologically "sound." Many are the children of ANC members away on "missions," according to Miche, or they are recent South African refugees.

As part of the curriculum, they learn the history of the struggle and the organisation's 75 years.

The schools insist that racism is not acceptable from black or white. The movement's philosophy and the Freedom Charter are taught.

The current principal of the college, Andrew Masondo, is a mathematician and a former political commissar of Umkonto we Sizwe, the ANC's military wing. He fled South Africa after being banished to Umlazi after an 11-year sentence on Robben Island.

Mazimbu is the largest ANC community in exile, with a 200-bed hospital which, at the moment, is seeing a great many malaria cases.

Various governments, especially those in Scandinavia and several UN agencies, give advice and assistance to the colleges and the hospital. Oxfam provides some of the agricultural equipment, Moche said, while Sweden, Norway and Denmark provide finance to build classrooms and laboratories.

/12913

ANC Attempts To Chart Future Course of Action
34000482 London *AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL* in
English 4 Mar 88 pp 1-3

[Text] The recent virtual banning of 17 anti-apartheid organisations including the United Democratic Front (UDF) underlines the severity of the problems now facing the African National Congress (ANC), the most important representative of South Africa's 26 million blacks. Even before the latest restrictions the ANC was having trouble coming to terms with the State of Emergency imposed by the government in June 1986.

The State of Emergency has been highly effective in restoring the control of the security forces in the townships, in regaining white confidence, and in getting violence in South Africa off the world's television screens. It has given the government the initiative once more (AC Vol 28 No 25). The security forces have rebuilt their informer network and have broken up the street committees which were a feature of township life in 1984-6. Many townships are as violent as ever, but there is no more talk about making South African ungovernable.

The ANC maintains that this has merely cemented its support among a new battle-hardened generation. True or not, the ANC is left with the task of deciding where to go from here. The key decisions concern:

The armed struggle. No one in the ANC proposed giving up the armed struggle. But it must decide what sort of struggle it is to be. Having declared that it was waging a people's war during the 1984-6 insurrection, the organisation must now come to terms with the fact that the tactic failed and that ANC strategists underestimated the strength of Pretoria's security forces. One option for the ANC now would be to attack more soft targets, which would no doubt be popular with angry South African youth. On the other hand it would certainly alienate international support and liberal white opinion inside South Africa. A more promising option would be to maintain the armed struggle in the form of armed propaganda.

Trade unionism, a promising field for growth. Many in the ANC, impressed by the rise of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), see trade unionism as Pretoria's Achilles heel. They tend to underestimate the scale of the defeat suffered by the mineworkers during their 1987 strike and the strength of anti-union reaction in business circles. Within South Africa many trades unionists think that the best thing the ANC could do to COSATU would be to leave it alone—it is overwhelmingly pro-ANC anyway.

What to do about the rural areas (AC Vol 29 No 2) and the churches, promising platforms for future political activity.

These are thorny issues, but no more difficult than those facing every other participant in South African political life. What strikes many observers, including many normally friendly to the ANC, is that the organisation appears to be having difficulty in facing up to facts. Journalists who two years ago lionised the ANC now complain about its shortcomings. They are a notoriously fickle breed of course and mainstream politicians do not need to take them too seriously. But the ANC's strategy of courting world public opinion has made the organisation vulnerable to the whims of the press. It is not surprising that the ANC should refrain from rehearsing in public arguments on sensitive issues. It is surprising that the thornier questions appear to be shunned even in the ANC's inner councils.

As always, the greatest danger facing the ANC is that it might lose touch with South African reality and be seduced by its own rhetoric. In this respect the ANC has particular difficulties, which a conventional political party might be able to avoid, due to the fact that it is a broad front led from exile. Controversial questions such as those listed above provoke the risk of disagreements between tendencies. The ANC's much-prized unity is bought at this price.

Unwillingness to grasp nettles is tied up with the question of leadership. Oliver Tambo, 70 years old and showing signs of tiredness, has been a most successful president. He has led the party through the post-Rivonia wilderness and, almost miraculously, has avoided a

major split. As long as Tambo remains president, there is every chance that the congress will remain united. We hear that there are even negotiations between the ANC and the Pan-African Congress (PAC) scheduled to take place in Ghana this year. But the eventual choice of Tambo's successor is bound to be divisive. So Tambo will soldier on, despite the fact that his old-fashioned Christian socialist views are a long way from those of the angry young men, women and even children in the townships, or the young militants in the military training camps in Angola and elsewhere.

The most likely eventual successors to Tambo are information chief Thabo Mbeki—articulate, elegant, patrician—and Chris Hani, also highly capable, but a military veteran unlike Mbeki. Tough and militant, he would be the sort of ANC president white South Africa could frighten its children with. Some people believe Hani to be a member of the South African Communist Party (SACP). As always, it is impossible to clarify such rumours since ANC members, with a handful of exceptions, refuse to confirm or deny SACP membership.

ANC-watchers, including the business tycoons who continue to have discreet contacts with Tambo, tend to see Mbeki as the prime presidential candidate. But inside the ANC many would prefer to see Hani succeed Tambo. Some young militants think Mbeki a little too urbane: it is hard to imagine him brandishing an AK-47. Chris Hani is the militants' man, being chief of staff of the ANC's armed wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe. An outside choice would be Pallo Jordan, a rising star of the ANC who is known and appreciated in diplomatic circles. He is currently the head of research.

Much depends on the circumstances prevailing when Tambo can no longer soldier on. It is even possible that the National Executive Committee would choose a caretaker leader such as Alfred Nzo, current secretary-general. There is no question of the president being a white. But although the identity of Tambo's eventual successor remains speculative, it will be crucially important and might tip the balance in favour of ANC hawks or ANC doves for the foreseeable future. The succession problem, and the military options lying before the ANC, are curiously similar to those in Pretoria.

Even while Tambo remains president and preserves unity in time-honoured fashion, tendencies within the leadership rise and fall. The failure of people's war to ignite South Africa, and widespread arrests inside South Africa of Umkhonto we Sizwe cadres, have naturally diminished the clout of the military men in the inner councils. The old-time trade unionists too carry little weight in the ANC hierarchy these days as, the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU), one of the three elements in the ANC triple alliance, hardly exists any more.

The decline of SACTU as a real force, and the succession question, underline the fact that the ANC leadership has a tired look. Not only Oliver Tambo, but also his number two and number three, ANC Secretary-General Alfred Nzo and Treasurer Thomas Nkobi, may have outlived their political usefulness. All three have been in exile for some 25 years. The ANC's adherence to old faces may be seen as loyalty, sentiment, or lack of decisiveness. However, it is labelled, it increasingly risks divorcing the leadership from its South African constituency.

Recent meetings of the ANC's governing body, the National Executive Committee (NEC), have debated aspects of this question. The 30-person NEC elected in 1985 has been reduced by two natural deaths and one South African government murder to 27. At recent meetings, NEC members have raised the suggestion of co-opting replacements. Likely newcomers would be Ronnie Kasrils, a white veteran of Umkhonto we Sizwe who is almost certainly a SACP member; Thomazile Botha, organizer of street committees in Port Elizabeth, now in exile; and Steve Tshwete, also an Eastern Cape activist, who is generally considered to be a SACP member.

Tshwete, an intellectually impressive man, though one included to intemperate outbursts, has already been named army political commissar. This is an imaginative move, which does something to dispel the feeling that the ANC leadership is unwilling to make way for the younger generation. Tshwete, in his early 40s, already as a 12-year sentence on Robben Island behind him. He was one of the main organisers of 1984-6 consumer boycotts in the Eastern Cape and, we hear, was the target of an attempted abduction and murder in 1985 when two of his closest colleagues 'disappeared.'

Not the least delicate question in nominating senior officials is the question of Communist Party membership, a subject ANC members intensely dislike to discuss. Although the SACP remains strongly represented among Umkhonto we Sizwe officers, there are signs that the SACP politbureau has decided that people's war will not prevail in South Africa and that political options, especially trade unionism, are more promising. This appears to be one reason behind the resignation from Umkhonto we Sizwe of Joe Slovo, who lags behind only Nelson Mandela and Oliver Tambo in his popularity in South African townships. Slovo resigned as Umkhonto we Sizwe chief of staff last year and has since given fewer press interviews. His high profile had caused murmurs of disapproval among others of the strongly collegial ANC leadership. The SACP remains an elite party (or a vanguard party for those who prefer), with hundreds rather than thousands of members, but it is important by reason of its discipline, its international connections, and the sheer panic it causes in the heart of white South Africa. Pretoria is its most useful publicist. It is highly organised, secretive, and dogmatic. Even in political circles in the frontline states, the SACP is considered excessively pro-Soviet.

The fact that membership of the SACP is rarely acknowledged gives rise to inevitable speculation on the size of the party's influence on the ANC generally. Estimates of the number of SACP members among the 27 on the NEC vary from five to 23. The most likely estimates are that less than half of the current 27 NEC members are also members of the SACP. But there are other measures of SACP influence besides number-crunching. Some of the ANC's most impressive and influential thinkers are definite or probable SACP members, such as Joe Slovo and Mac Maharaj, who is believed to coordinate ANC organisation inside South Africa. Their analytical ability is important in determining the ANC line at any given time, particularly when, as at present, there is a sense of drift. As a Communist diplomat remarked to AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL, no one ever accused the Communist Party of lacking a strategy. Moreover the SACP is increasingly recruiting on its own account inside South Africa. On matters from negotiation with Pretoria to the role of the armed struggle, the SACP has its own line.

The SACP remains formidably leak-proof. However there are signs that Joe Slovo, now SACP secretary-general, has triumphed over internal opposition on policy matters following a period of tension after the death of former secretary-general Moses Mabhida. Slovo, a self-proclaimed admirer of Mikhail Gorbachev, has publicly regretted aspects of the Stalin legacy—not before time, some might say—and seems to have won out against opposition from pre-Gorbachev apparatchiks. Current SACP chairman Dan Gloom, also a member of the ANC national executive, is more a nominal than an effective SACP leader. The modernising tendency within the SACP has started its own publication in Lusaka, markedly different in tone from the other publications, the AFRICAN COMMUNIST and SECHABA, which remain under the influence of a more old-fashioned communism. But while the dominant SACP tendency now is Gorbachevite—and highly receptive to the notion of a negotiated solution to the South African impasse—this is not to be confused with hardening of the party's radical arteries. Rising stars of the SACP like Alex Mashinini and Mzala are on hand to ensure that tactical flexibility will never become confused with revisionism.

/9274

Van Der Merwe Discusses Policy Toward Opposition

*DW220801 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German
21 Mar 88 pp 184-185*

[Interview with South African Minister of Information Christoffel van der Merwe; interviewer's name, date and place not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr van der Merwe, South Africa has once again been attacked internationally because of the announced execution of the "Sharpeville Six." A judge

postponed the execution 1 day before they were to be hanged. Why did President Botha not intervene and make use of his power of pardon?

Van der Merwe: You are talking about two different things. First, our courts have the best reputation because of their independence. It is a fact that the government has repeatedly lost in cases that it would have preferred not to lose. Second, it has always been the government's position that in jurisprudence there is no room for political considerations. An intervention by the president would have affected the integrity of our judiciary.

SPIEGEL: Is that the reason you ignored the appeals for mercy from all over the world?

Van der Merwe: The case of the six is treated like any other case of capital crime—in a clinical, apolitical way. The group had been found guilty by a judge and two associate judges. An appeal was filed and a body of 5 judges confirmed the death sentences.

SPIEGEL: The five men and one woman were not convicted as murderers, but as participants in a protest rally in Sharpeville in September 1984 during which a local politician was assassinated.

Van der Merwe: I cannot say anything about the juridical details. However, I must tell you that the six were not accused of a political crime. They were accused and convicted of murder. In addition, in light of the court documents it is clear to me that each of the defendants had a leading role in the crime. They were by no means just innocent bystanders.

SPIEGEL: In South Africa the judiciary is not the only draconian body. The politicians rule by emergency law. Late in February you banned or muzzled the opposition UDF, the black trade union association COSATU, and 15 other opposition groups. Why was your action directed against organizations that share the goals of the banned African National Congress, ANC, but have struggled without using force?

Van der Merwe: In many cases the UDF only preached nonviolence. But the UDF has created a climate that the ANC needs to implement its goals. We could not permit that, because the ANC is a malicious, violent organization.

SPIEGEL: Even though the UDF said that your government should be overthrown, it has often prevented violence at mass rallies.

Van der Merwe: UDF propaganda prevented a climate of negotiations on a common future. The government was to be destroyed and replaced by a totally different system. The UDF did not create an atmosphere of reform, but of violent revolution.

SPIEGEL: Do you have any evidence for your accusations?

Van der Merwe: The ANC itself has said that the UDF was its internal wing. The revolutionary climate...

SPIEGEL: ... has been disproved by official figures. In 1986 1,289 people were killed in political acts of violence; in 1987 fewer than 20 persons died each month. To the extent that the state of emergency and censorship of the press allow us to do so, we have to conclude from those figures that national unrest has decreased considerably.

Van der Merwe: Owing to the emergency law we have achieved some pacification. Maybe our approach was tough. Yet hundred of lives were saved. Nonetheless, we realized that while the physical abuses decreased, the subsurface orientation toward a violent overthrow of the government still existed.

SPIEGEL: The respected archbishop, Desmond Tutu, who is a protector of the UDF, has said that the prohibitions are seen by many blacks as a "declaration of war by the government."

Van der Merwe: The archbishop has a much better reputation abroad than he has among blacks in South Africa. In the light of his emotional outbreaks in the past, we should consider all his statements carefully.

SPIEGEL: Your government is under increasing pressure by rightist critics such as the Conservative Party, the official opposition in the white parliament, and the militant "Afrikaner Weerstandsbewegung." Was your action against the black opposition not also an attempt to create a "kragdadisg"—a determined—impression because many white voters are concerned that they might be "soldout" by you?

Van der Merwe: No, the decision was far too important for us to make it conditional on a few seats in parliament.

SPIEGEL: In October communal elections will be held in all of South Africa, and blacks and whites will go to the ballots on one and the same day for the first time. Did you want to have the UDF out of your way because it refused to participate?

Van der Merwe: The actions and propaganda of the groups concerned were in fact aimed at hindering the people from participating in democratic institutions.

SPIEGEL: The muzzled organizations spoke on behalf of a large part of the people. The UDF alone had an estimated 2 and 1/2 million members.

Van der Merwe: It is not that way. The UDF is a merger of many associations. The UDF cannot claim that all their members are its own members. Our opinion polls prove that the large black majority is for peaceful negotiations.

SPIEGEL: Other opinion polls confirm that for the blacks the ANC is still the most popular political movement—more than 25 years after it was banned. Does that not speak against smashing the UDF and other opposition movements?

Van der Merwe: It is true that the ANC enjoys quite a large symbolic support. Yet it is less than 40 percent. It is even more surprising that less than 15 percent of the people approve of the ANC'S violence. More than 80 percent want a peaceful future that should be achieved by negotiations.

SPIEGEL: Will your extraparliamentary opponents not organize themselves under a new name?

Van der Merwe: That is possible and comparable to the relationship between fiscal authorities and tax evaders. One is doing something while the other reacts, and so it continues.

SPIEGEL: Is that the reason you intend to enact a law prohibiting financing of opposition groups with foreign money?

Van der Merwe: The principle behind the draft law is the idea that a solution must be found by South Africans for South Africans.

SPIEGEL: The German churches support opposition groups for humanitarian reasons. They argue that those people are so poor because they have no political rights.

Van der Merwe: If your churches intend to support political activities here, we tell them quite clearly: You have no right to do so because the German churches will not have to live with the consequences. But humanitarian aid is welcome for people who have to suffer from the consequences of foreign sanctions.

SPIEGEL: Mr Van der Merwe, you are also your government's chief negotiator with the blacks. Who is your discussion partner?

Van der Merwe: There are many people who would like to take part in the reform process. So far they have exercised restraint because of propaganda and malicious intimidation by the UDF. I can also disclose the fact that certain persons from among the UDF may now participate in the reform process.

SPIEGEL: Who, for instance?

Van der Merwe: John Mavuso.

SPIEGEL: Who is that?

Van der Merwe: He was previously on the ANC executive committee together with Nelson Mandela.

SPIEGEL: But are the blacks with whom you talk supported by their own people?

Van der Merwe: That will have to be tested. We want to create a new political order that includes all the people in South Africa. Once that has been achieved all our people will have an opportunity to agree or disagree.

CP Viewed as Under AWB Stranglehold

*34010037a Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans
10 Feb 88 p 12*

[Article by Dawie: "AWB's Stranglehold Is Becoming the True, Cruel Test for CP"]

[Text] Parliament, which is rightly called the great equalizer in South African politics, remains the hardest test at which a politician in South Africa must succeed.

Naturally, this is true of the leader of the government, but since 1948 this has also applied to the leader of the opposition in the House of Assembly. After all, the later pretends that he can form an alternative government.

It is a formidable, even cruel test. Since the National Party took power in 1948, one leader of an opposition party after another has been weighed and found wanting: the great Jan Smuts, Strauss, Graaff, Eglin, Slabbert and Eglin again.

Not a Word

And now the country has Treurnicht.

Dr Andries Treurnicht of the Conservative Party is leading the first far-rightist official opposition against the ruling National Party since his party assumed that role last year from the leftist PFP.

What is the country to think of a spectacle like the one put on by the opposition leader at the beginning of the confidence debate this week in the House of Assembly?

Truly, not a single word about the major new point of discussion in South African politics—the state president's comprehensive and far-reaching plans for economic reform—passed over the lips of Dr Treurnicht.

Not a sound from him—and that about the announcement of a policy that will surely have far-reaching political consequences as well.

Partitioning

Some observers are joking that this was perhaps the biggest compliment that the opposition leader could pay to the plans: evidence that he could not find anything to latch onto for his ritual of negative criticism!

Or was this simply the umpteenth example of the CP leader's inability to sit down and talk when it comes to practical politics?

Few are his equal when it comes to building castles in the air or finding a place to hide when the going gets tough, but the CP is never to be found when it comes to practical, realistic solutions corresponding to the demands of the times.

Once again, there was a hint of the CP leader's increasingly outspoken support for radical partitioning.

Boer State

In that attempt to escape the realities of South Africa, one note rings through loud and clear: a separate government and separate country for a separate people, the Afrikaner people.

It appears that the CP is unavoidably moving in the direction of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement's idea of an exclusive Boer state, wherever it may be.

Is there any other explanation for Treurnicht's increasing obsession with a separate state? Will there be even more white apartheid, with "heartlands" for the Afrikaners, English, Portuguese, Germans and others?

It is difficult to think otherwise if one simply looks at the pieces of HNP policy that the CP has already pirated. Now it looks as if it is going to devour AWB policy as well.

Actually, anything else is scarcely possible if one takes into consideration the grip that the AWB has on the CP and how Dr Treurnicht is dancing around trying to avoid even slightly offending the Terre'Blanche people.

Confessed

It has already been noted in this column that the CP leader simply does not have the courage of a D.F. Malan (who emphatically broke with the Ossewa-Brandwag [1930's Nazi Afrikaner group]) and thus will not be able to distance himself from the AWB with its policy of violence.

Dr Treurnicht simply demonstrated this again through his spectacle Monday during the confidence debate.

Even more: He did not utter a single word about the recent sensational revelations on tape about the AWB's hold on the CP. And how many AWB members are actually in its party caucus now?

Dr Treurnicht himself has confessed that there are two AWB members in the CP caucus. Now he maintains that the acknowledgement of five members by Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche is "an error."

Is Mr Terre'Blanche not telling the truth? Or does Dr Treurnicht, who rather valiantly contends that the NP is "swinging and swaying," not know what is going on in his own party?

Why is he so hesitant to publicly say what is actually going on in his caucus, even to his own supporters? What is it that cannot bear the light of day?

Stranglehold

It is this wavering, slippery leadership that strengthens the suspicion that it is in fact the AWB that is leading the CP. After all, what else is such an outspokenly anti-democratic movement, linked to the most dangerous forms of national socialism and a policy of brute violence, doing in the ranks of the CP, which has carried the AWB on its back into Parliament?

Such flirting with extra-parliamentary threats has always appeared to be politically expedient in South Africa for a true democratic party. Dr Treurnicht's leadership raises very serious doubt about whether he and the CP are capable of escaping from the AWB's deadly stranglehold.

12271

Swapo Says New Ciskei Airplane Could Have Military Uses

34000468b Johannesburg *THE NEW NATION* in English 25 Feb-2 Mar 88 p 4

[Text] While Ciskei's new airline remains grounded due to a lack of spares, its controversial new aircraft assembly factory has weathered an international storm to start production this week.

The first two aircraft are scheduled to roll out of the hangar in June and final output is expected to be 10 planes a month.

The Ciskei Aircraft Industries, established at the end of last year, first hit the headlines when it was discovered that it was using Austrian aircraft designs.

Both the South West African People's Organisation (Swapo) and the Austrian Anti-Apartheid Movement claimed that the aircraft had military uses and accused Austria of allowing one of its companies to break the international arms boycott against South Africa.

The planes have been described as a combination of a small passenger aircraft, a glider and a helicopter and are believed to be cheaper than conventional aircraft. The company plans to make two models, the HB-23 Scanliner and HB-23 Hobbyliner.

Swapo described the Hobbyliner as ideal for military observation duties and said that the military version of the Scanliner could perform direct military duties.

One of each of the models is currently being assembled at the factory.

Both the company and Austrian officials have denied any military intentions, although a company spokesman admitted this week that the aircraft could be used by the military.

Johan Vosloo said that the Scanliner was "designed for observation purposes," and that its advantages were that it could fly extremely slowly, fly very low and had the vision of a helicopter. Vosloo said that although the aircraft wasn't aimed at the military, it could be of use to them.

"The military use bicycles as well," he said. "I can't deny that it can be used, but that's not what it was planned for."

However, Vosloo said that the Hobbyliner was "purely for pleasure."

Rainer Moringer, marketing director of the company, said that the aircraft had many civilian purposes, including pollution control over land and sea and fire control over forests. He also said the aircraft could be used for police patrols and traffic observation.

Vosloo said that the company aimed to both sell and lease the aircraft on a "time-sharing" basis. He said that there had been a lot of interest in aircraft.

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80 Organizations Threatened by Government's Foreign Funding Cutoff Bill
34000505 Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English
3 Mar 88 p 6

[Article by Roger Smith]

[Text] Government's new bill aimed at cutting off foreign funding to anti-apartheid groups in SA could affect at least 80 organisations operating in a wide range of areas, including development, education, legal aid, trade union organisation and community issues.

The organisations receive at least R120m from overseas every year, according to one estimate, and a cut-off of funds would be seriously crippling. Some may even cease functioning.

The big issue will be just what activities of the organisations will be regarded as "political" enough for government to stop funds.

Government threats to foreign funding are not new, but they reached a peak at the time of last May's general election, when statements by State President P.W. Botha and other Cabinet Ministers made it clear action would be taken and new legislation might be introduced.

Before the election it was disclosed that government's Directorate of Fund Raising was investigating a number of anti-apartheid organisations under the Fund Raising Act, which can prohibit individuals from collecting money without government authority.

The directorate denied it was concentrating on anti-apartheid organisations, but it emerged organisations investigated included the End Conscription Campaign (ECC), the Five Freedoms Forum (FFF), Idasa, the Reform Trust, the Black Sash, the Wilgespruit Fellowship Centre, the Black Lawyers' Association (BLA), the SA College for Higher Education (Sached) Trust, the Natal Indian Congress (NIC), Durban academic Professor Fatima Meer's Institute for Black Research (IBR), the Reverend Allan Boesak's Peace and Justice Foundation, the Durban Community Research Unit and the Maritzburg Agency for Christian Social Awareness (Pacsa).

Some of these organisations receive foreign funds through the SA Council of Churches (SACC), the southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference (SACBC) and the Kagiso Trust.

The SACC, SACBC, several trade unions and the Kagiso Trust receive about R18m a year from the European Community (EC) special fund for the victims of apartheid, which is split, with about R9m going to the Trust and R9m going to the churches and unions.

Trust director Achmat Dangor has said the money was made available from Brussels as projects submitted to the EC administration were approved.

The SACC's Reverend Beyers Naude said last year that 95 percent of their funds were from overseas donors, of which about 80 percent was used to help victims of apartheid, detainees' families and victims of vigilante action.

It is understood that this includes funding for the legal costs in "political" cases, although there are apparently other funds in SA and overseas for this purpose.

Last year it was reported that the US Ford Foundation listed donations aimed at furthering human rights in SA as follows (figures are approximate): Wits Centre for Applied Legal Studies (R600,000); UCT Centre for Applied Legal Studies (R280,000); Natal University

Centre for Legal Studies (R600,000); Black Sash (R400,000); Grahamstown Rural Action Committee (R50,000); and the Western Cape Mens' Hostel Association (R40,000).

For furthering education, the foundation gave UCT R500,000; Rhodes University R10,000; Wits R140,000; Education Operations Trust R300,000; Sached R300,000; Drama Outreach Project R10,000; and Loy Films R22,000.

Black student support programmes at UCT, Wits and the University of Western Cape received R1,6m.

The foundation also disclosed that it donated about R300,000 to the Phelps-Stokes Foundation in New York for bursaries for SA political refugees, and about R400,000 to the pro-sanctions lobby Trans Africa.

The diverse nature of the sources of funding and the organisations they go to leaves it unclear what the extent of government's crackdown might be in terms of the new legislation.

For example, the Johannesburg Legal Resources Centre, which provides legal aid to individuals and communities who cannot afford it, received 60 percent of its funds—more than R1m—from different organisations overseas.

SIPHO NGCOBO reports that the South African Black Municipal and Allied Workers Union (Sabmawu) received R70,000 from the French-based Public Service International (PSI), to which it is affiliated. PSI is its major source of finance.

Idasa national co-ordinator Wayne Mitchell said his organisation received much of its funds from West Germany, the Scandinavian countries and the U.S.

One of the organisation's sponsors in the U.S. was a group called "The Friends of Idasa," which is chaired by former U.S. Democratic Party Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

/12913

Constituencies Numbered Nationwide
34000430b Cape Town *THE ARGUS* in English
19 Feb 88 p 10

[David Braun of THE ARGUS Political Staff reports.—A redelimitation commission is expected to be appointed in time for the next general election for whites which is expected next year. Population shifts in the past decade have resulted in some constituencies being grossly under-represented while in several outlying regions depopulation has had the opposite effect.]

[Text] The Transvaal has fewer seats than it should have in the House of Assembly while the Cape has more.

According to the latest statistics supplied by the Department of Home Affairs, there are 3,083,524 registered white voters. Of these, 1,639,936 are in the Transvaal, 847,834 in the Cape, 362,101 in Natal and 233,753 in the Free State.

Many of the Transvaal seats have thousands of extra voters while in the Cape five constituencies have fewer than 10,000 voters.

For example, North Rand in the Transvaal has 36,629 voters and Pretoria East 34,084. Nine Transvaal seats have more than 25,000 voters and 15 have more than 20,000.

Before a redelimitation commission is appointed, however, the Government is certain to wait for the recommendations of the parliamentary standing committee on constitutional development. This committee has been briefed to investigate the distribution of constituencies.

It must investigate equalising the political value of the vote for all as far as possible and ensuring effective and satisfactory parliamentary representation of each electoral division and voter.

Two factors which must be taken into account when achieving these objectives are an average quota of voters and the area of each constituency.

The principle in the past has been to compensate for large constituencies by "unloading" voters, allowing less than the average quota for widespread seats.

Very large constituencies, of more than 25,000 sq km, may be unloaded further. Densely populated urban seats, on the other hand, may be "loaded" to contain more than the quota.

Based on the latest total of registered voters, the national average quota is 18,575 voters for each of the 166 constituencies (the total of voters divided by 166).

On this basis, the Transvaal ought to have 88 seats (instead of the 76 it now has), the Cape 46 (instead of 55), Natal 19 (instead of 20) and the Free State 13 (the existing figure).

This, however, does not take into account the "area constituencies," those of more than 25,000 sq km. There are three of these in the Transvaal, 10 in the Cape and one in the Free State.

If these are added to what the distribution of seats among the provinces should be in terms of a national quota, the Transvaal should have 91 seats, the Cape 56, Natal 19 and the Free State 14.

Government sources, however, have disclosed there will be no reduction in the existing number of seats in each province.

The total number of seats in the Assembly will have to be increased to restore balance to the provinces. This means the number of seats in the two other Houses will have to be raised to keep the ratio of 4:2:1.

This means that a new formula, based on a national average quota plus area seats would be acceptable except in the case of Natal, which now has 20 constituencies.

A new line-up in the Assembly could therefore be: Transvaal 91 seats, Cape 56, Natal 19 and Free State 14. The Transvaal would therefore gain 15 seats and the Cape one.

Most of these gains would be in the urban areas, favouring the National Party and, to a lesser extent, the Progressive Federal Party.

To accommodate the extra seats in the Assembly, it is apparently being proposed that the positions of the eight indirectly elected MPs be scrapped. The four MPs nominated by the State President would be retained, however.

This means the new-look Assembly would have 180 seats (currently 178), the House of Representatives 94 (instead of 85) and the House of Delegates 45 (no change).

/9604

Venda Cabinet Reshuffled
34000430c Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English
22 Feb 88 p 8

[Text] Venda president, Chief Patrick Mphephu, has reshuffled his cabinet and announced the creation of two new ministries.

The reshuffle, which leaves Chief Mphephu in charge of the army and police, comes in the wake of the failed coup in Bophuthatswana.

The two new ministries are Water Affairs under Chief C.N. Makuya, and an amalgamation of four ministries—justice, prisons, public service commission and national assembly—under the homeland's controversial strong man, Mr A.A. Tshivhase.

The rest of the cabinet: finance, commerce, industries and tourism—headman F.N. Ravhele with Chief W.M. Netshianda as deputy, health, social welfare and pension—headman E.R.B. Nesengani with headman T.T. Ramabulana as deputy, foreign affairs, information and broadcasting—Chief C.N. Nelwamondo, agriculture and forestry and deputy president Chief A.M. Madzivhandila.

Chief

Internal affairs—Chief J.R. Rambuda, public works, transport and post and telecommunication—Mr G.M. Ramabulana with Mr W.R. Rabuma and Mr A.N. Mashila as deputies, urban affairs and land tenures Chief M.M. Mphaphuli, education, headman R.R. Sumbana with Chief F.A. Mulima as deputy, headman B.R. Nemulodi—deputy minister of public service commission and prisons.

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Umsa President Gives Conditions for Negotiations at Annual Meeting

34000430a Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
29 Feb 88 p 11

[Article: "Apartheid Days Are Numbered—Boya"]

[Text] The local authority elections in October this year will be the last to be held on a racial basis, according to Mr Tom Boya, president of the United Municipalities of South Africa (Umsa).

At Umsa's first annual general meeting, held in Johannesburg yesterday, Mr Boya said the days of apartheid were almost over.

He said the status quo could not survive any longer as it was about to collapse.

Mr Boya urged councillors who engaged in acts of corruption to start mending their ways if they wished to command the respect and admiration of the people.

"The adverse publicity of the past year which brought down the entire black local government into a mud of disrepute makes it very clear to all gathered here today that we must put our house in order.

"We cannot allow our leadership role to be undermined by those acts of maladministration and corruption, and, at the same time, hope to challenge the government of the day for its inhuman and apartheid policies."

Major Change

Mr Boya said the recent proposal by the Government to establish a National Council as a forum for negotiation constituted a major change of Government policy.

It was significant that it was no longer on the need but on the method of negotiation that differences still existed, said Mr Boya.

But he reiterated Umsa's call for the release of political prisoners and the unbanning of organisations such as the ANC and the PAC as a precondition for participating in the National Council.

He said the recent restrictions imposed on black organisations and the establishment of the National Council without the participation of leaders such as Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng would guarantee the rejection of the body by major black groups.

He called on the Government to abolish discriminatory laws so as to demonstrate its sincerity.

He said that the most opportune and effective stage to negotiate change was before getting involved in Government-created structures and not afterwards.

He also called for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act so as to allow blacks to occupy all the houses that stood empty in the white suburbs.

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Umsa President Discusses Local Black Authorities

34000468a Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL* in English 19 Feb 88 p 62

[Interview with Umsa President Tom Boya; date and place not given]

[Text] Tom Boya is mayor of Daveyton and president of the United Municipalities of SA (Umsa), which broke away from the Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa). Umsa claims 60 of the 193 black local authorities have joined it since the split a year ago.

FM: Do you think the local elections in October will run smoothly?

Boya: We know there are people who oppose government and will try to express their opposition by disrupting the elections. At the same time, we have to have a sound base for local government. We have got to get people who are committed to their communities and won't just look after themselves.

[FM] Will the State of Emergency work to your advantage?

[Boya] I have a problem with the emergency. People should be able to canvass openly and not face restrictions such as needing permission for meetings. Even with the emergency, if people want to arrange a boycott they will.

[FM] Will councillors who resigned because of community pressure stand again?

[Boya] We hear that some of them want to make a comeback. Also more and more councillors who were afraid to move around freely are now coming out and even holding meetings.

[FM] Was this not made possible by the emergency?

[Boya] While some want the emergency to continue because they feel unsafe, I believe it should be lifted to create a climate of certainty.

[FM] What would you regard as an acceptable minimum poll?

[Boya] A 25 percent poll would be acceptable. If we achieve this, we have achieved a lot. First it's a question of people not being exposed to voting. Then, not many vote in local elections, even in white areas. The recent by-election in Johannesburg that could have given the PFP control only got a 16 percent poll.

[FM] How will the voters' rolls be constructed?

[Boya] A final decision on who can vote is still to be made, but Umsa has asked that everyone living within the borders of a local authority, regardless of whether that person is in a shack or in a house or where they come from, must be given the right to vote.

[FM] What about the people excluded because they live outside the borders of the local authorities in the homelands, in informal settlements and on trust land?

[Boya] I wasn't aware that so many places were excluded. The place I can talk about is Ekangala near KwaNdebele. I know of people who left Daveyton, KwaThema and Tembisa to live there. At the time, they were promised that Ekangala was marked for decentralisation and would not be incorporated. We are now surprised that government has turned against their own decision.

[FM] Do these decisions reflect on you because you choose to participate and is this a reason why the authorities have lost credibility?

[Boya] No, because government decided without consulting us. Government made a mistake by establishing the present local authorities at the same time as the tricameral system. Blacks saw the authorities as substitutes for participation at top level. That is the main reason for rejection. The Vaal riots erupted in 1984 shortly after the coloured and Indian elections.

Another problem is finance. Even in the days of the Van der Walt Commission into the Vaal riots, it became clear there was money with the now defunct administration boards that could have been transferred. If it had, maybe the Lekoa council wouldn't have had to raise tariffs then. So these local authorities came in in a negative light and, before they could justify their existence, they were forced to raise tariffs.

[FM] Will rents be an election issue?

[Boya] No, we are not going to make rents an issue. The only way to solve this problem is by negotiation. Local authorities also have to provide the necessary services. If people have the services they will be only too happy to

pay. One of the main issues government needs to address is land availability and, of course, that can only happen if laws such as the Group Areas Act are scrapped.

[FM] Resettlement of squatters is central to government's "orderly urbanisation" policy. Will local authorities have to implement it?

[Boya] It will depend on the strength of the council. If a council puts its foot down and says they are prepared to accommodate squatters, I don't think there is anything to stop them. Daveyton has proved this. Recently, people on a white farm near Bapsfontein, Varkfontein, were being threatened with eviction. My council went there and offered these squatters serviced land. We are now also settling squatters from backyards in Daveyton in this area.

We have recommended to our members that instead of evicting squatters they must rather assist in resolving their problems. In the end, though, each council is autonomous.

[FM] What do you think of Minister Chris Heunis's claim that Allan Hendrickse is blocking land reform for blacks?

[Boya] I don't believe Heunis. All along, government has been delaying. One thing we know about this government is that if they want to push anything through, they do.

I'm 100 percent behind Hendrickse's point of view and in what he is doing in pushing for group areas to be scrapped. If we were in the same position, we would do so as well.

[FM] Would Umsa participate in the National Council?

[Boya] This was the main problem behind the split with Ucasa. Umsa's preconditions are the scrapping of laws such as the Group Areas Act, the release of political prisoners and permission for political exiles to return.

[FM] Yet you are willing to participate in local elections?

[Boya] We have no problem here because we feel we have a role to play. We have been able to highlight problems and have actively assisted in bringing development to our areas.

Further, Umsa is fighting for integrated local authorities. We have made it known to government that we hope these are going to be the last elections based on race. If you're going to fight that from outside, I don't think you're going to achieve much. But if you are going to fight from within I already know of some of the successes we have had in the RSC I serve in. Look what happened when we failed to choose a deputy chairman for the East

Rand RSC. This went on for about 6 months—nobody could gain a two-thirds majority. It shows what we can actually do and I think those people of the RSC are beginning to respect us.

/9604

SACC's Chikane on Political Role of Church
MB201134 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
20 Mar 88 p 2

[Report on interview with the Rev Frank Chikane, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches by Harald Pakendorf; date, place not given]

[Text] The Church does not seek confrontation. Its interest lies in justice and peace, the Rev Frank Chikane said this week. The violent actions and the confrontation by the State have made the church stand up for the weak and defenceless. It can only listen to God, Mr Chikane insisted.

He expressed his concern at the attack by President Botha on Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu in which he asked whether the clergyman served God's kingdom or that of the ANC. "It is an attack on all of us who marched and all of us who wanted to present him with a petition. It is wrong to go for the archbishop only."

Mr Chikane, who has been in detention and was in hiding until shortly before he succeeded the Rev Beyers Naude at the SACC, [South African Council of Churches—FBIS] is an orderly person who speaks with conviction.

Mr Chikane rejected the implication by President Botha that the ANC's call for action through the churches had anything to do with the Cape Town march.

"It is clear that our allegiance is to the Lord, our obedience to God. Whether what we do pleases or does not please the ANC is not the issue."

"The people of South Africa are not suppressed by Marxists, the ANC or the communists. It is the Government which is stopping the church from being what it has to be."

"The concern is that it is a Christian government which is suppressing people, not people who are not of our faith."

"The future the church is looking to is one in which there will be justice for all. "It is not prescribing a particular constitutional or political solution, but its understanding is that the future must be a non-racial, democratic, unitary state where all are treated equally and all participate in government," he said.

"The view of the church is that apartheid is a sin and therefore it cannot condone structures which are built on the apartheid structure. It is not an ideology. It is simply that the church says that as one is treated, so the next one must be treated."

"God is not a respector of persons, whatever their position may be—in status, economically, on the basis of colour or sex or anything."

"The people of South Africa must work out the political future. The church does not wish to define that future in a constitutional way. But God is concerned with the whole society and it cannot be compartmentalised. The whole reality takes in the political, economic and spiritual worlds and the church must bear witness in all spheres. The Gospel is our only measure."

On the fact that different churches take different positions on the same issues, he said: "Some churches have opted to support the powerful while we have opted to support the weak. When those who have opted for the powerful speak, they speak not on bannings or the stopping of funding to apartheid victims but will speak out against the Cape Town march. Those who have opted to support the weak go out to defend the defenceless."

On the Sharpeville Six, Mr Chikane said the SACC was against capital punishment whatever the crime. "The position is made worse when it is because of a particular political system that the people act in a way which makes them criminals, puts them in a position where they may not have been, should the system have been different."

#0900

Race Institute Chief Speaks in FRG
MB191325 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1211 GMT 19 Mar 88

[Embargoed Until 2201 GMT 21 March]

[Text] Frankfurt Mar 20 SAPA—It was misleading to see the issue in South Africa simply in terms of human rights, when the fundamental question facing the country was one of practical power. This was said by Mr John Kane-Berman, the executive director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, at the annual membership meeting of the International Society for Human Rights held at Frankfurt on 20th March 1988. [date as received]

Mr Kane-Berman said that black political organisations, irrespective of their particular political standpoint, did not see themselves as human rights movements or civil rights organisations and, thus, are different fundamentally from the civil rights movement of, for example, Dr Martin Luther King.

"Black opposition in South Africa is campaigning not to remedy human rights abuses, but for parliamentary franchise," he said.

He added that one of the major problems now facing South Africa were the political divisions in the black community.

"The political struggle against apartheid has now in practice taken second place to a power struggle between various black political organisations and is unlikely to be resolved in the short term. This power struggle is partly a reflection of what I would call monopolism", which is the claim of some organisations that only they are the genuine representatives of black people, with the result that the very legitimacy of their rivals and even their right to exist is questioned or denied", he said.

Turning to the question of what were the most needed improvements in human rights in South Africa for 1988, Mr Kane-Berman said there were a number of apartheid laws that needed to be repealed. He singled out as urgently necessary the need to bring the police force under more effective control.

"Police excesses in dealing with political protest—even where such protest degenerates into violence—are a cause of extremely grave concern, as are repeated allegations of abuse of political detainees. One suspects that there is a pervasive attitude in the police force that policemen are a law unto themselves and that they will not be called to account."

Referring to the question of whether the government should be pressurised to step down, Mr Kane-Berman said that most people in and outside South Africa would see this as the obvious solution. It was futile, however, even to contemplate it.

"The government is simply too strongly entrenched. Its racial policies are disintegrating, but its stability is not threatened."

Mr Kane-Berman pointed out that the apartheid laws in South Africa were being eroded on the ground as black people took matters into their own hands.

"Apartheid, in other words, is becoming unenforceable because more and more black people are simply ignoring its laws."

Mr Kane-Berman pointed out that this was "not an organised campaign of passive resistance or civil disobedience, but the actions of hundreds of thousands of ordinary people whose motive is not to defy the law but to find somewhere to live and somewhere to work."

Turning to the question of whether the outside world can play any role for promoting change, Mr Kane-Berman said that it could not end apartheid and it does no service to black South Africa by pretending that it can. Any

measure taken by the outside world that would help black South Africa to end apartheid should be taken on the basis of cool strategic thinking and cost-benefit analysis, not on emotion and outrage.

Mr Kane-Berman said that the process of erosion of apartheid laws would continue for the simple reason that they are unenforceable. He said that the rate of this erosion would depend on two things: the extent to which Mr Botha fears a white backlash; and the rate of economic growth. The faster the rate of growth, the quicker the balance of bargaining power would shift towards blacks. He warned that a political solution would take much longer to come about. It would also not happen until a compromise can be reached between the two great forces which have always shaped South Africa and will continue to shape South Africa: the black demand for majority rule and white anxiety about precisely that. He added that there was no political solution for South Africa other than compromise. It followed that if the outside world wanted to play a helpful role it should do what it could to promote political compromise.

"The reason why this compromise will not come in the short term is that the balance of economic power, not to mention a virtual monopoly of military power, is still in the hands of the whites. The government is fundamentally stable. South Africa is not on the brink of revolution and it never has been. Politically, the country is in a stalemate: the government is not able finally to suppress black resistance, but black resistance is not able to overthrow the government. A compromise will come about only at such time as both sides recognise the need for it. However, there are still too many whites who think they can stay on top indefinitely and too many blacks who think they will soon get to the top on their own terms, for there to be at this stage a powerful movement in South Africa for compromise.

Mr Kane-Berman said there was no "alternative to the politics of the long haul. This means the steady accumulation by blacks of economic power, their steady infiltration into every level of the economy. The most important force promoting this was economic growth. If the West really wants a solution to South Africa's problems, it should actually flood the country with capital—enough to sustain a real average annual growth rate of at least 5.5 percent. In my view the decisive point in the shift of the balance of economic power from white to black will be reached when South Africa achieves full employment."

Gazankulu Leader Rejects Independence, National Council
MB242043 Johannesburg Television Service in English
1830 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Interview with Prof Hudson Ntsanwisi, chief minister of Gazankulu, by unidentified reporter on the "Network" program time and place not given—video recorded]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Since its proclamation as a self-governing territory in 1973, Gazankulu has consistently refused to accept independence from the South African Government.

[Ntsanwisi] Which countries are independent? Is Transkei independent? Is Ciskei independent, is Bophuthatswana independent? If you have looked at what is happening now, you will find that the independent homelands are, indeed, all dependent on South Africa, on the taxpayers, on us, the taxpayers. We are aware that in the situation in which we are, we are part of parcel of South Africa. We must be considered as such. Don't ask me about independence. We are South Africans.

[Reporter] Until recently Prof Ntsanwisi was one of the few tribal leaders to show cautious support for the proposed statutory National Council, through which the South African Government hopes to stimulate black-white negotiations.

[Ntsanwisi] As far as the national statutory council is concerned, I said at the time when this was topical that if the objective of the National Council is truly to afford blacks the opportunity to make inputs on the highest level, inputs in hammering out a new constitution for South Africa, a constitution which would, as it were, embrace the aspirations of all South Africans, put them on an equal basis, give them a forum of negotiation, then I would be prepared to join in such a venture. But, unfortunately, time is of essence. We are delaying, and I am becoming disillusioned, myself, with things taking place as they do today.

[Reporter] On other issues, however, Prof Ntsanwisi has been known to take a stand that fits in well with the official South African Government views. He is, for example, a fervent opponent of international sanctions against South Africa, as he has made clear on frequent business trips to other Western nations.

[Ntsanwisi] These sanctions do not serve the purpose for which they have been (Established). Sanctions, or the proponents of sanctions, want to use sanctions as a medium for dismantling apartheid. To my mind, sanctions have not succeeded in dismantling apartheid. And I don't think that they dismantle apartheid. What sanctions have done is to hurt the economy of the country, cause unemployment, cause violence, and impoverished the black people, while enriching whites.

#0156

Van Zyl Slabbert Discusses Role of Extra-Parliamentary Opposition
MB170900 Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English
15 Mar 88 p 6

[Interview with Dr Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa, by Anthony Johnson]

[Text] Q: How do you read the government's recent decision to slap new-style bannings and restrictions on its political opponents, coupled with the threat to cut off foreign funding to a variety of organizations?

A: Firstly, the state is not going to allow itself to be challenged directly or on a central level—it has made that quite clear. Any central-focus challenge will be ruthlessly dealt with, and that is why I say we have come to an end of an era as far as resistance or opposition politics is concerned—the end of protest or mass mobilization politics where there is a direct challenge to the authorities.

In the end these restrictions mean that they have crushed those popular based organizations that symbolically challenge the role of the state or that can be used to mobilize people to do that. They have also made it increasingly difficult, if not impossible, for similar kinds of organizations to get funding from overseas.

So in a sense what the state is trying to do is to criminalize all dissent that does not fall within the structures it condones or is prepared to create, and then try to deal with people inside those structures.

It would be very short-sighted to see it as the same as the action taken against organizations in 1960 or 1977. The main difference is that some of the major supporting institutions performing a liberal resistance to the state are no longer there.

Q: What examples would you cite?

A: The courts have been fundamentally affected over the last 27 years. You no longer have the same access—all the amending legislation on security removes much of the jurisdiction from the courts. Parliament is not half as accountable as it was then because by creating a mass of enabling legislation they have removed areas of control from Parliament where you just cannot question: on funds, on activities, on matters that are "not in the national interest".

The media situation has also changed fundamentally, with state-controlled television coming to the centre stage to be the prime moulder of public opinion. Newspapers have suffered, not only as a result of censorship, but from having to compete with television and consequently Parliament cannot make things public in the way it could in the past.

Other support based movements like universities and churches also battle to play the role they did before. So the whole milieu in which this clampdown has taken place in fundamentally different to what we had before.

Q: How would you say these changed circumstances have necessitated a different type of response from extra-parliamentary or resistance groupings?

A: It means that those who believe in a non-racial South Africa inevitably have to do a very deep rethink on strategy. To continue to impose an implicit liberal paradigm on the situation—"If we march, people will understand our plight and difficulties"—is inappropriate.

Although I understand the need to express revulsion and opposition, the state's opponents do so under very unequal circumstances and without the supporting institutions of a typical liberal focus. The expression of opposition through mass mobilization has been tried, very successfully, after 1983. One of the reasons for this is that the state had to create "the space" to get the tricameral parliament off the ground—you could not very well ban people that were trying to oppose the 1984 elections so you allowed them that kind of space to use for mass mobilization.

But the conditions of mass mobilization and protest politics have changed fundamentally. I can see why people still try this approach but the state has made it abundantly clear that they will clobber and arrest these people. We can howl and scream, but it is not going to change them.

So if you cannot challenge centrally, if you have not got supporting institutions, perhaps you have to look at new means of keeping the ideal of a nonracial South Africa alive.

I think that what is going to happen is that resistance, or protest, or opposition is going to be driven back into communities and into "functional areas" like labour and education.

Communities and townships will have to explore how they will survive under these new circumstances. Do they make use of educational structures that are being created by the state for their own purpose, as they have done in the field of labour? In the area of civic administration, do they participate or not—do they grab hold of structures and control them? If so, how?

So it isn't planning of strategy on a broad central level in an attempt to mobilize the whole population to march on Pretoria or whatever. That is going to be driven back to the communities.

In areas like labour and education people are going to have to say: how do we create an alternative dispensation? There was a time in black education where structures were simply abandoned but now schools are seen as a structure within which to organize and move in another direction.

The same applies to universities. The state sees this and accordingly tells them to put their houses in order because that becomes an area of challenge over which it does not really have any control, except to forcibly take

over the university like the University of the North. Our institutions are being shaped and mauled by this struggle and we cannot respond to this by simply howling out our anger.

Q: So one of the crucial areas that will have to be reassessed is the strategic dilemma of participation versus non-participation.

A: It must. But that does not mean that you have to take a blanket decision. The question of participation and non-participation cannot be argued in principle, but in every case with reference to whether it increases the ability of the community to control its own future.

Inevitably, as we move down the track, the state is going to have to lose control in certain areas. But the last area it will lose control is at the centre. That is why it is ridiculous to challenge at the central area because that is where it is strongest.

Q: You foresee, then, more a series of ad hoc, decentralized challenges targeted at points of greater state vulnerability rather than some highly visible, centrally planned opposition that can be crushed relatively easily, with its leaders placed in jail or restricted?

A: Exactly, because with any centrally planned, mass mobilization drive the easiest thing is to infiltrate and pick up the leadership. But if you do an analysis of the dynamics of the changes and look at the weak spots or where there inevitably has to be a relinquishing of control, that is where people can become more autonomous.

It's not as dramatic or as sensational as challenging directly but the state has all the resources at its disposal to stop a direct challenge dead. If we go back to what we have seen with the clampdown on the 17 organisations, we can try and revive what they stood for but I think it would be self-delusionary to think you can simply create new organizations and carry on as before. You cannot.

Equally, if this foreign funding bill goes through and they cut off funding, there are a whole range of organizations that simply cannot go on surviving. So I can see a kind of strategic realism being forced on extra-parliamentary opposition due to the changed circumstances where they will have to take some pretty tough decisions.

But ironically Parliament itself is going to be increasingly unable to mediate this conflict because the very process that took away the powers from the extra-parliamentary organizations eroded the constitutional significance of Parliament. This is because as the state took away those powers, accountability in Parliament was taken away and put into another spot which I call an extra-parliamentary executive.

Q: Do you believe that the security establishment and the executive, by increasingly circumventing Parliament, have staged a quiet coup on their own?

A: Well, I think we have had a creeping coup for the last five years. Areas that are traditionally associated with civilian government just are not there any more.

Accompanying the creeping coup, there has also been a loss of ideological purpose. Apartheid was essentially a pro-active ideology—they were going to go for something and those who hated it could engage it. But now they have a reactive ideology—the total onslaught and total strategy—and the issue is control.

So when looking down the track to the future it is not when apartheid is going to collapse or separate development is not going to work. It now becomes a logistical exercise: when are you (the security establishment) not going to be able to control—that's all.

Q: Now that the state has taken to arguing that a variety of legal activities help fuel the "revolutionary climate", what sort of space do ordinary citizens have left to fight for, say, a non-racial democracy?

A: If we are looking for the conventional kind of liberal space in a democratic society, it is not there. The opportunities for protesting, marching or voicing your displeasure are so proscribed.

The worst thing you can do is to treat South Africa like a civil rights struggle. It is not a civil rights struggle but a struggle about power—and in that struggle for power or control the space that will be left will be space that people will have to start creating for themselves.

That is why the model I always work with is Eastern Europe—we are more like Poland than any other thing. We are moving more towards the Eastern Europe totalitarian model where you simply have an alternative society beginning to develop outside of the official structures.

I think we are going to find that as the state deregulates—or privatizes (if you want to use it in the social, economic and political sphere where it inevitably has to because if it depends on the policy of co-option it will get people on board)—as it does that, people are going to start organizing their own lives and just getting on with things.

Q: Are you pessimistic?

A: I suppose it sounds Pollyanna-ish, but I am not depressed about the future—I am depressed about the present. In the long run I am bullish about the future. I don't think the kind of anachronistic viewpoint of the right wing and sections of government can survive. It can do a great deal of damage in the present but it cannot survive.

Factors such as South Africa's changing demography, the rate of urbanization, the striving of the majority of people for a place in the sun make it impossible—unless they kill millions. In this case we go through a convulsion of such amazing proportions that anything can happen.

But this slow process of change, this flat-earth view that we have been burdened with for four decades now must eventually disappear. So I may not be there to enjoy it, but I certainly don't despair for the future of my children.

What I hope for very much is that those who are really committed to a non-racial South Africa will manage to rid themselves of infighting, grandstanding and of personalizing the struggle.

MILITARY

SADF: Alleged Aid to Mozambican Rebels

'Blatant Propaganda'

34000504 Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
3 Mar 88 p 15

[Text] The SA Defence Force said yesterday allegations that South Africa was still aiding Mozambican rebels were "more of a blatant propaganda" which followed an established pattern.

"It is a propaganda technique to continue with a theme in the hope that by merely repeating it often enough people will start to believe it regardless of how ridiculous it may be," an SA Defence Force spokesman said.

A former Mozambican rebel, Abilio Jangane, told the Maputo daily *Noticias* that he had seen Black South African military instructors working at a military base last year.

And Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Pascoal Mocumbi, on Tuesday repeated accusations South Africa was still aiding the rebels in their fight against the government.

The Defence Force spokesman said in reaction: "This is more of a blatant propaganda that comes from Mozambique at regular intervals, following an established pattern."

He said statements from people such as the United States ambassador to Mozambique and organisations like the Beira Corridor Support Group that "there was no evidence to support accusations like this as well as denials by the South African government are conveniently ignored."—Sapa.

/12913

ECONOMIC

Taiwan Wants To Expand Trade

34000465b Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL* in English 26 Feb 88 p 86

[Text] Taiwan obviously does not have the same sensitivities to trade with SA as Japan. Bilateral trade between the two countries jumped 67 percent last year to U.S.\$911m, from \$546m in 1986.

Taiwan's economic counsellor in SA, C C Kan, says trade should grow to \$3bn by 1990, with longer-term trade potential around \$8bn, at current values.

"We are not satisfied with present levels, especially when compared with Japan's \$4.27bn trade with SA in 1987," says Kan.

SA's world trade last year amounted to \$35.7bn, with a favourable balance of \$4bn. SA's current balance of \$80m with Taiwan should remain positive, adds Kan. He says the countries' economic needs are complementary.

"We need your minerals and agricultural produce, while we have the ability to provide many of your requirements for machinery and scientific equipment—at prices an average of 50 percent below that charged by your traditional trading partners in Europe and the United States."

Metals, alloys like stainless steel, precious minerals for jewellery manufacture and farm produce top Taiwan's current shopping list in SA. However Kan is disappointed at the slow pace of progress on joint ventures involving mineral beneficiation and jewellery manufacture.

"The 20 April ministerial conference between our two countries, to be held in SA, will look into these matters and hopefully the initiatives will be taken further. Taiwan is already a major jewellery manufacturer and these joint projects will be to our mutual benefit."

In 1987, Taiwan's international bilateral trade amounted to \$88bn, with a favourable trade balance of \$19bn. Foreign exchange reserves have grown to \$75bn. Last year, 80 percent of that was invested in U.S. dollars, but recently there has been a move into other denominations like yen and D-mark, says Kan.

About 120 Taiwanese factories have opened in SA's black homelands, constituting a total investment of around \$100m. The next step, says Kan, is to persuade some big electronics, home appliances and plastic companies to move to SA.

The question of multiple entry visas and residence permits for Taiwanese nationals (FINANCIAL MAIL, 9 October 1987) has been resolved. So the red carpet is out for Far East investors.

Since Taiwan opened the door to offshore investment by its residents—to a maximum of \$5m per person—in July, Thailand has already benefited to the tune of \$540m.

The United States, of course, has been the largest beneficiary of all. But although it badly needs all the foreign investors it can get, SA, still suffering from an image hangover of the past 3 years, has been at the end of the line.

/9604

Expanded Trade With Turkey Seen

Background Meetings

34000470 Cape Town *WEEKEND ARGUS* in English
13 Feb 88 p 23

[Text] The announcement in last month's Government Gazette that only a 3-percent ordinary customs duty will be imposed on all manufactured goods imported from Turkey underlines the growing trade ties between South Africa and this Middle East country.

Turkey is not only a key member of NATO's southern flank, but also an associate member of the European Community.

Towards the end of the last year, South Africa's Trade and Economy Minister, Mr Danie Steyn, visited Ankara ostensibly on a "private" visit as a guest of top Turkish industrialist Mr Sarik Tara, chairman of Enka Holdings, one of Turkey's largest conglomerates.

Apart from meeting other Turkish businessmen, Mr Steyn had a lengthy meeting with Mr Yavuz Canevi, who is Undersecretary for Foreign Trade and the Treasury, effectively Turkey's foreign trade supremo.

Mr Steyn also met the heads of Turkish Electricity (TEK) and Turkish Railways—both past customers of South African state enterprises.

Last year Ankara Municipality defended a decision to buy South African coal to fire its power stations because it was "cheaper and of a good quality."

Iscor, the South African iron and steel giant, has supplied Turkish Railways with iron rails for the main Istanbul-Ankara railway line. Iscor's local representative in Istanbul remains unrepentant about its South African contacts, saying that Iscor's tender price was the most competitive submitted from a field of European suppliers.

At that time, Turkey's Under-secretary of Foreign Trade, professor Ekrem Pakdemirli, who is now Transport and Communications Minister, played down the extent of Turco-South African economic relations, confirming to this correspondent that the Iscor contract was a mistake and would not happen again.

But, Turkey, a country with a rapidly expanding economy, has since 1980 followed an aggressive export-oriented economic policy, whose architect has been Mr Turgut Ozal, then the head of the influential State Planning Office in the ULUSU government. Mr Ozal is now, of course, the prime minister. He was returned to power for a second term following a landslide general election victory in December.

Mr Ozal, a keen free marketeer whose motto is "export-or-die," is credited with the liberalisation of Turkey's export and import regimes over the last few years.

Recently, however, Turkish exports such as textiles—especially T-shirts, garments and towels—have been subject to increasing protectionism in the form of quotas and increased tariffs in traditional markets in Western Europe and the United States.

The aim is thus to look for new markets in other parts of the world, both for Turkish textiles and other manufactured goods. The South African coal and iron deals presented an ideal opening for increased Turco-South African trade contacts. Turkish industry sources confirm that further coal and iron deals are being negotiated and that South Africa has agreed to import unspecified Turkish products.

The South African market is to a large extent unknown to Turkish companies. The feared "invasion" of cheap Turkish textiles and other products may thus take a long time to materialise. But the "Young Turks" of Turkish industry are keen to spread their wings in their search for new export markets.

Rebate in Duties on Turkish Imports

34000470 Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
8 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] Cape Town—South African industry has been shocked by the sudden granting of a huge rebate in duties on all goods imported from Turkey.

The measure now imposes only 3 percent ordinary customs duty on all Turkish manufactured goods.

There is speculation among industrialists that this piece of "Turkish delight" is a quid pro quo for an as yet unannounced deal with Turkey involving either steel or coal from South Africa.

The measure has caught industrialists by surprise and appears to have been introduced without consulting organised industry.

"The Government might have consulted individual manufacturers, but, as a Chamber, we were never approached," said Mr Steve Anderson, executive director of the Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI).

The move, which was quietly announced in the Government Gazette of 1 January as an amendment to the Customs and Excise Act, is expected to hit the clothing and textile industries particularly hard in the western Cape, where the garment industry is the largest employer.

Mr Colin McCarthy, director of the Cape Chamber of Industries, said: "In all my years with the Chamber, I have never heard of a move which has been so all-encompassing in the benefits it gives to the other party."

Mr Anderson said that members of the FCI had expressed concern over the notice.

"It is being taken up and will be clarified."

Industrialists say the move appears to contradict directly with official policy on imports and exports.

In the January issue of DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY NEWS, Dr T.G. Alant, Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology, was reported as saying: "The manifestation of imports at disruptive prices (prices which for various reasons do not bear a normal relationship to prevailing net transaction prices or costs) is increasingly being experienced."

The journal said that South African industries were vulnerable to disruptive competition. Under those circumstances the Government had to act urgently sometimes to avoid disruption which was viewed "in a serious light."

Dr Alant had requested the Board of Trade and Industry to investigate methods to act even more effectively against such disruptive trading.

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Nafcoc Plans To Broaden Contacts Overseas

34000465a Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 26 Feb 88 p 86

[Text] Nafcoc wants to go international. Sam Molebatsi, new CE of the black business federation, plans to broaden the organisation's contacts around the world.

Molebatsi, who succeeded Stanley Kubheka last month, says: "We already have cordial relations with foreign chambers of commerce, such as the Paris chamber and the German chamber, as well as the Canadian Exporters' Association. But we now feel we must set up an office in Washington so that black American business, in particular, can get more exposure to black South African business."

Nafcoc is also in the early stages of negotiations with black African countries, such as Zambia, Malawi and the Ivory Coast. Although African countries want to lessen their dependence on SA, Molebatsi believes they will make an exception when it comes to black business.

"They are trying to lessen their ties with the apartheid regime but they wouldn't like to see the downfall of black business."

He even hopes for cooperation from Nigeria, the most powerful and perhaps the most radical country in black Africa. "Our president has been invited to Nigeria to make speeches. They might be amenable."

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Nafcoc's Molebatsi Discusses Future of Black Business

34000466b Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 19 Feb 88 p 73

[Text] "We are no longer simply the spokesman for black business," observes newly appointed Nafcoc CE Sam Molebatsi, adding: "We must expand our mission to encourage the economic liberation of the black population."

Molebatsi believes a blueprint can be created for the future by the organisation, in conjunction with "progressive black organisations," including trade unions and organisations such as the African Council for Hawkers and Informal Businessmen.

He is ambivalent on the vexing issue of divestment. He says he intends to encourage conditional foreign investment for the benefit of blacks, although he's hostile to investment "purely for white benefit."

"I don't believe the commonly held assumption that most blacks are hostile to free enterprise. Naturally, they are hostile to the system which has evolved since 1910 in SA, as it has excluded them from most areas of economic activity. The best way to improve the credibility of the market system will be, first of all, to remove all legislative barriers to economic activity. Anybody who wants to start a business in a black township has to get police clearance, the approval of a dominee and the council. By the time this happens, he has no money left to invest in a new business."

Molebatsi is one of the few blacks with a successful career in financial institutions. He had two spells in banking, which included setting up the first Standard Bank branch in a black urban area—Soweto in 1976. And before his Nafcoc appointment, he worked for more than 2 years at First Industrial Bank as a business and marketing consultant.

In between these appointments, he worked in marketing for Singer Sewing Machines and the Premier Group.

He describes outgoing Premier chairman Tony Bloom as "one of the few men who genuinely tried to address the problems of the country."

Molebatsi admits that so far the quality of black management in SA leaves much to be desired, noting that too many black managers are either in the areas of personnel or marketing. "There's a desperate need for more black financial managers—the failure of virtually all businesses can be ascribed to the lack of financial planning. Often businesses are set up for the wrong reason—somebody might win some money at the races and decide to buy a shop, even though he may have no idea how to run it."

But he claims the financial institutions are partly to blame because of their reluctance to help develop black businesses: "They tend to assess a new small business by the same criteria that they would Anglo American or, at least, a medium-sized white company. There are really no similarities."

In fact, he sees black business growing from the bottom up and sees the growth in hawking as an important sign of the potential for black business.

At the same time, he isn't discouraging blacks from entering the corporate world: "We aren't going to be small businessmen forever. I look forward to the day when a black becomes MD of a leading South African company."

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Brain Drain Statistics

34000464a Cape Town *THE ARGUS* in English
25 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] The huge brain drain from South Africa continued last year with the country losing many more highly-skilled or qualified people than it gained.

Statistics supplied in Parliament yesterday by Home Affairs Minister Mr Stoffel Botha in answer to questions by Mr Peter Soal (PFP, Johannesburg North) showed that 11,174 people emigrated from South Africa last year and 7,953 new settlers immigrated.

Among the migrants were 93 doctors and specialists, against 52 who entered South Africa.

A total of 13 dentists and dental specialists emigrated while eight immigrated.

A total of 51 attorneys and advocates left while only one arrived.

Emigration statistics for other categories of occupation (with immigration statistics in brackets) included: architects and town and regional planners 28 (10), social

workers 11 (5), quantity surveyors 21 (9), scientists 133 (86), accountants and related occupations 222 (64), education and related occupations 253 (91).

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Transkei's First Coal Mine To Go Into Operation Soon

34000464d Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
1 Mar 88 p 3

[Text] Umtata—The first coal mine in Transkei is to start a full-scale operation within 3 months in Macubeni and Indwe in the Lady Frere district, Dr J. van Niekerk, a director of the newly registered Macubeni Collieries (Pty) said in Umtata yesterday.

The mining lease covers an area of 14,980 ha.

Dr Van Niekerk said the coal reserves represented the biggest asset of the Republic of Transkei, development of which had been very long. He said the development of the coal deposit would be managed by a team of coal experts with extensive mining and coal industry experience.

The project would involve the development of a town with associated infrastructure, roads and communication in the remote area and spawn a number of related industries.

Dr Van Niekerk said the exploration results indicated a deposit of more than 100-million tons of coal reserves of an anthracitic low sulphur, high ash, coal.

Detailed explorations had been conducted over the past few years establishing sufficient reserves to warrant a large scale mining corporation with future export possibilities.

Arrangements had been concluded with the South African Transport Services and the East London port authorities that the harbour would be handling the export of a maximum 800,000 metric tons of Macubeni coal and briquettes a year.—Sapa.

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KNDC Attracts Investors

34000503b Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English
2 Mar 88 p 3

[Article by Mick Collins]

[Text] Investments of over R260m have been made in KwaNdebele in the three years since the inception of the KwaNdebele National Development Corporation (KNDC).

This was said yesterday by KNDC MD Philip Kotzenberg, who emphasised that decentralisation benefits had not played a significant part in attracting a total of 108 industries.

"Our main attraction for industrialists is the close proximity of our labour force and the marketing advantages for anybody relocating. We are on the doorstep of the PWV area. Of all the decentralisation benefits available for the development regions, ours is the least."

He said of the R260m invested—which resulted in the creation of 10,000 job opportunities—more than R100m came from the private sector.

"And the boom is continuing with more than 30 applications for factory premises being received every month. The latest evidence of confidence in the future of the state is reflected by the fact that 11 of the 20 industrialists whose applications for industrial premises were approved in November last year have already occupied these factories," Kotzenberg said.

The combined investment of the latest industries amounted to R31m and resulted in creating jobs for a further 1,500 people.

Kotzenberg said that since November another 90 businessmen have approached the KNDC with a view to establishing businesses in the state.

"We have also helped 100 black small industrialists to establish their own undertakings," Kotzenberg said.

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Privatization of Escom, Iscor Under Study
34010037b Cape Town *DIE BURGER* in Afrikaans
9 Feb 88 p 7

[Text] Escom will soon be appointing expert outside consultants to study other alternative plans with respect to privatizing that organization and to submit recommendations.

This was announced yesterday during the confidence debate in the House of Assembly by Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology Mr Danie Steyn.

The minister said that Escom has an assets structure of 26 billion rands. A great deal of progress has been made over the last 2 years in terms of structural changes, personnel rationalization and adjustment, adjustment of finances and privatization activities.

Concerning Iscor, Mr Steyn said that he has requested that privatization proposals be submitted as soon as possible. Iscor is already taxable, and during the 1986-87

fiscal year it showed group profits before taxes of 467 million rands, without increased provisions for the substitution of assets. Iscor has assets of around 3.3 billion rands.

He predicts that Iscor's privatization process will be able to progress quickly, even more rapidly than expected.

Negotiations have already been under way for some time concerning the sale of stock in Phoscor. The implications are now being discussed, and recommendations will be made before long.

Mr Steyn said that if there is a genuine desire to promote stability on all levels, and especially on the economic one, then the leaders from the private sector and the political leaders in all three houses of Parliament must follow the state president's example and stop taking shots at one another about disagreements.

"Instead, we should join hands with respect to the things about which we agree and build a stable future for South Africa and all its people."

12271

Iscor Negotiating With Local Automobile Industry To Replace Imports
34000464c Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
4 Mar 88 p 13

[Text] Iscor confirmed yesterday that it is negotiating with the local automobile manufacturing industry to provide it with high-tech galvanised steel which is currently being imported.

The deal will mean that manufacturers will buy about 25,000 tons of rust-resistant steel from Iscor instead of importing it.

An Iscor spokesman in Pretoria said yesterday negotiations were still underway. The steel will be used for panelling and Iscor will process it in a high-tech electro-galvanising process to make it equal to the quality of imported steel.

Negotiations are understood to be sensitive because Iscor would need an undertaking that its product would be used after its plants had to be toolled up to manufacture it, while the automobile manufacturers would need a guarantee on quality.

The deal would bolster the recession-hit steel industry in South Africa, observers said.

Meanwhile, the floods have seeped through to the steel industry with the railways unable to transport ore from the Sishen Mine because of damage to the track.—Sapa.

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Practical Considerations of Privatization Reviewed
34000466c Johannesburg *FINANCIAL MAIL* in
English 26 Feb 88 pp 36-37

[Introduction—Privatise and deregulate have become the buzzwords in government's drive for a streamlined and efficient economy. But investors—looking at the often opaque ledgers and bulging staff requirements—will be asking many questions about such matters as real profitability, cross-subsidisation, government control of utility prices and at what level the issues will be pitched.]

[Excerpt] Few who claim to support free markets are likely to oppose government's privatisation initiative—in principle. But President P.W. Botha's recent announcement has forced many in both public and private sectors to consider what privatisation will involve in practice.

Problems now being grappled with—financial structures, cross-subsidisation, tariffs and efficiencies—will affect consumers, investors and management for many years.

A White Paper, published last year on privatisation and deregulation, set out government's thinking at the time. One conclusion was that government had decided to launch a 3-year programme during which more attention would be given to privatisation and deregulation, with the object of curtailing public-sector involvement in the economy. The attention described consisted essentially of priority determination, analysis and investigation. There was no specific commitment for major sell-offs during that period. Where the White Paper is more specific is on guidelines and criteria for privatisation. Among them:

—Each case of privatisation will have to be considered individually. This may require that a public enterprise first be made more efficient and profitable in order to obtain best benefits from privatisation;

—It must be integrated with total economic strategy;

—It must be applied on a continuous basis in respect of existing and contemplated future public-sector activities; and

—Funds which become available as a result of privatisation must be applied judiciously and subject to strict requirements for capital or development projects.

Competition is another criterion. The paper stated that adequate capacity to provide competition must exist or be able to be created in the private sector. In appropriate cases, though, an activity for which there is insufficient competition could be undertaken on a partnership basis by the public and private sectors.

ISCOR

Mining, Iron and Steel Production for Local and Export Markets

	1986	1987
Liquid steel production (000t)	7,185	7,036
Steel products sold (000t)	5,674	5,421
Turnover (Rm)	3,902	4,136
Taxed profit (Rm)	163.3	93.0
Fixed assets (Rm)	2,893	3,196
Shareholders' equity (Rm)	3,126	3,606

What would be unacceptable as a reason not to privatise, would be a situation where a service or product would apparently cost more after privatisation. The paper notes that services and products are often supplied by public institutions at prices below cost, with the consumer consequently subsidised by non-consumers through taxes.

These last two points are typical of the problems currently exercising Eskom CE Ian McRae and his management team. Eskom is certainly among the first in line for a sell-off, probably late this year. After the De Villiers Commission 2 years ago, McRae says, Eskom was restructured with the intention that it should be run as a business.

"Part of the thinking was that we would work towards privatisation down the track," he says. "It was not a high priority. We wanted to concentrate on getting our house in order, looking more closely at our expenditure, budgeting and asset management. With the president's announcement, privatisation becomes a higher priority, but it does not change our basic course."

Partly because of the amount of work involved, Eskom plans to enlist the help of the private sector in planning its privatisation. It is setting up a steering committee which will include individuals such as merchant bankers, attorneys and other specialists. But even before the committee is established, there are obvious questions. Among these is the question of who owns Eskom. The power giant is different from most other utilities in that no government money is invested in it; it has been funded entirely from loan capital, with operating expenses and finance costs paid for by tariffs received from consumers.

This could mean that a JSE flotation for Eskom would be similar to a rights issue, with all the funds raised being retained by Eskom as a substitute for future loan capital. McRae agrees this is possible, but some outsiders are dubious that government, which has, after all, guaranteed Eskom's loans, would want to see it listed without receiving part of the booty.

later this year. It would not be an easy candidate for a listing soon in view of the large capital cost, long payback period and weak energy market.

One or two large shareholders—with somebody holding at least 30 percent—will almost certainly emerge. Genkor, for example, whose chairman, Derek Keys, has expressed an interest in expansion in the energy field, could be a frontrunner.

Government's 30 percent stake in Sasol Ltd is held through the IDC, which, in theory, would have to decide on its sale. It has been stipulated, though, that this could only be sold after Sasol has bought the 50 percent still held by the Central Energy Fund in unlisted Sasol 3—and a decision on the Sasol 3 takeover would be taken by Sasol's board.

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Engineering Research To Get Boost

34000466a Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English
25 Feb 88 p 14

[Article by Charles Parry]

[Text] Engineering research is to receive a R15m boost over the next 5 years.

This contribution, in the form of a supplementary support programme from the CSIR's Foundation for Research Development (FRD), will be in addition to FRD's main funding to research institutions.

Engineering has lagged behind other research fields (see graph) [not included]. Since funding by the main support programme is on the basis of researchers' individual merits, a Catch-22 situation seems to have developed in engineering research.

But aspects of engineering are vital parts of the manufacturing base, which, in turn, is an important component of a growing economy.

In recognising industry has specific and immediate needs, FRD is not giving engineering a carte blanche on how to spend this supplementary funding.

Instead, it has identified strategic areas which need improving. Of the three topics selected to start with, two—electromagnetics and signal processing; and process control—will receive funding direct to four existing research groups.

Three research groups are at Pretoria, Stellenbosch and Wits universities respectively for electromagnetics and signal processing, and another also at Wits for process control.

In the third area—advanced engineering materials—no suitable research group was found. To rectify that, FRD intends to develop the manpower by funding postgraduates for local and overseas training.

The supplementary support programme begins with R1.5m this year. Industry has already shown its enthusiasm for the programme by giving additional financial support—about R80,000 expected this year from at least two sources.

An important aspect is that the funding programme is aimed at engineering research and not at engineers. Certainly, engineers are involved, but the projects are multi-disciplinary—perhaps a reflection of the CSIR's internal attempts to dissolve traditional research boundaries in favour of combined efforts to solve market-orientated problems.

Geneticists are planning to construct a "genetic atlas" of the human body, showing which genes transmit inherited diseases and physical appearance.

This large 10-year project, involving hundreds of laboratories and information centres around the world, will cost about R400m (current values).

Project managers at the National Research Council in Washington say that with this information, it will be possible to take a new-born child and predict many of its potential physical, pathological and personality attributes.

Their latter claim is a bit rash as scientists are a long way from identifying behavioural genes in humans, if indeed behaviour is governed by single genes.

To a large degree, this genetic prophesy is already possible with many normal genes and, hence, their abnormal variants—so a central library is long overdue.

But there are several scientific and social problems to having this sort of information.

Many genes do not work in isolation from the outside world. Individuals are a combination of their genetic potential and their environmental history.

When it comes to tendencies towards aberrant behavioural patterns, the situation is even more complex. Some conditions, such as schizophrenia, sometime show a high degree of inheritance, but the pathology is a lot more complex than the inheritance of blood groups.

Genetic prophesy is a double-edged sword. Knowledge is power and power is often abused. Who gets access to a genetic printout?

The technology involved in test-tube babies and surrogate mothers caught the world on-the-hop in the legal, moral and social senses.

The same thing is happening with genetic screening. This technology is far ahead of our ability to handle all its potential implications. It would be naive to try to stop this scientific advancement. Instead, we must do something about speeding up our ability to assimilate it—lest we become stuck with a chamber of horrors.

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Computer Group Announces Major Breakthrough in Local Manufacture

34000503a Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English
2 Mar 88 p 1

[Article by Matthew White]

[Text] SA's largest computer group, Technology Systems International (TSI), yesterday announced a major breakthrough in local manufacture—the production of a range of commercial minicomputers. This is the first time such machines have been made in SA.

TSI is a Barlow Rand company formed by merging ISM (formerly IBM SA) and Reunert Computers. It is to be listed on the JSE on 14 April.

The forerunner of the new range will compete with the world's most popular and widely installed minicomputer, IBM's powerful System/36.

Called the ES/40, the new machine is capable of serving up to 16 terminals concurrently. An entry-level system will cost about R60,000, rising to about R150,000 for a top-of-range model.

The machines are being produced by TSI's manufacturing arm, Technology Systems Manufacturing (TSM), which, according to chairman Roux Marnitz, believes in it so strongly that it will not be applying for tariff protection.

He said he regarded the move as "an important step forward for the South African computer industry," as it was a precursor to producing even more powerful computers.

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Details of Project To Develop Black Areas in Natal, KwaZulu Divulged

34000503c Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English
1 Mar 88 p 12

[Article by Brian Stuart]

[Text] Cape Town—The upgrading of 18 Black townships in Natal, the creation of 17 new townships and the provision of more than 83,000 new housing sites are part of a five-year plan to "improve the quality of life" of Blacks in KwaZulu and Natal.

The R1,124 million, to which KwaZulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Development Aid, have agreed will also provide new schools, ready access to fresh water, sewerage, streets and stormwater drains, electricity in some areas, and a range of communities facilities.

Dr Viljoen said yesterday this was the largest development project of its kind ever undertaken in Southern Africa. It would effectively eliminate backlogs and create new facilities for growing population needs.

In the early 1980s the government launched a programme to upgrade the quality of life in Soweto, and the project was headed by Dr Louis Rive. This was followed by a second project, also under Dr Rive, to develop the Port Elizabeth area.

The KwaZulu/Natal Planning Committee was set up in 1984, also under Dr Rive, and on his retirement Bishop Alpheus Zulu took over as chairman.

An interim report in July 1985 identified 70 urgent projects costing R107.8 million and these projects were now in the final stages of completion.

In the final report, projects agreed to by the two governments totalled R660 million within the area of jurisdiction of KwaZulu and a further R427 million on South African Development Trust land still in South Africa's hands but being developed towards inclusion in KwaZulu.

The green light has not been given for the projects in KwaZulu, which will be financed by way of development bank loans. The South African Government will use budgetary measures to provide KwaZulu with the funds to service and repay these loans.

The Natal Provincial Government will also go ahead with plans costing R37 million, to be financed from its own budget, in areas which are not under the control of KwaZulu or the SA Development Trust.

Not Available

Dr Viljoen said yesterday that money was not available at the moment for the green light to be given to the SADT. However, the Minister of Finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, had given an assurance that the SADT projects would have a "priority claim" as funds became available.

Since these are capital projects, the state may use funds that it obtains from the privatisation of existing state assets, in terms of the economic policy outlined by President PW Botha in his opening speech to Parliament.

The towns and areas involved in upgrading and new developments (marked nd) in the various areas are as follows:

Durban northern region: KwaMashu (ND), Ntuzuma (ND), Inanda/Newton, Richmond Farm, Lindelani, Inanda Released Areas 33 (ND), Inanda Mission Station, Inanda Mission Reserve (ND);

Durban Western Region Claremont (ND), KwaNdenegezi (ND), KwaDabeka (ND), Dassenhoek (ND);

Durban Southern Region: Umlazi, Malukazi, Embokodweni, Umbum-Bulu (ND), KwaMakhuta (ND), Umgaga, Emfolweni, Inwabi (ND);

Pietermaritzburg Region: Plessislaer, Edendale (ND), Mphophomeni (ND), Willowfountain, Ashdown, Imbali, Slangspruit, Vulindlela (ND);

Durban Western Region (to be developed by Natal Provincial Administration) Chesterville, Klaarwater (ND), Marionhill (ND), Lamontville, St Windolins (ND), Thornwood.

In addition, the NPA will develop the Sobantu township of Pietermaritzburg.

Dr Viljoen said the purpose of upgrading existing formal and informal towns was not to create "a radically new environment," but to improve the quality of life where deterioration of services had taken place or where funds had been lacking in the past.

"The provision of formal water and sewerage reticulation systems within a previously informal settlement is tantamount to the development of a new area."

Some of the total "engineering service" costs are: water provision R52.6 million, sewerage R34.1 million, electricity R46.8 million and roads R222 million—the total is R355,540,000.

The cost of upgrading community facilities are: education R92.3 million, Health R4.2 million, administration R3.2 million and recreation facilities R14.8 million—a total of R114,554 million.

Enterprise

In all 83,542 housing sites will be developed, of which 52,882 are proposed for lower income groups and 30,660 for people in higher income brackets. These higher income developments will be undertaken by private enterprise, and Dr Viljoen said private enterprise was "standing in line" awaiting the green light.

In new towns, expenditure is estimated as follows: education R210.4 million, health R8.7 million, administration R30.5 million and recreation R15.3 million, or a total of R264,810,000.

/12913

White-Owned Shopping Centers in Soweto Under Fire

34000465c Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 26 Feb 88 p 73

[Text] A consortium of Rand Consolidated Property Holdings (RCPH) and the Quantum Group are hoping to break the jinx on white shopping centres near Soweto.

Both the existing Highgate centre and the proposed Southgate centre have been heavily criticised by the black community. Broadly, blacks feel black spending should predominantly pass into black traders' hands or, alternately, blacks should have a direct stake in retail centres aimed specifically at the black market.

Also battling to overcome similar resistance is a third development, the proposed R38m, 25,000 m² Midway shopping centre on the Old Potchefstroom Road near Lenasia, which has been in the planning stage since at least May 1985.

This, says project coordinator Deon Meyer, is because the team has worked hard to gain the blessing of black political and business organisations. "We are not sure this was the approach followed by developers of other Soweto periphery centres," he says.

The key to the centre will be the sharing of equity between established institutions and local traders. Meyer says, however: "It would be difficult to set this up on a conventional basis. We don't expect local traders and other possible investors in the community to put up a proportionate share of capital for their equity.

"Anchor stores are prepared to pay realistic rentals and this fact, combined with careful design, will make it possible for line shops to enjoy rentals close to the level national chains would normally pay in centres of this kind.

"At the same time, it's going to be a profitable centre—there's no paternalism or hand-outs," Meyer says.

The design will be based on that of several centres in South America, especially in the Greater Rio and Sao Paulo areas. Midway has been redesigned 17 times to make it fit local conditions.

Meyer believes it will eventually form part of a node. It is next door to the Midway industrial area which has "controlled status"—that is, it is open to all races under the Group Areas Act and cultural and entertainment facilities could soon be added to the complex.

"I believe Soweto can support three or four of these centres and I'm confident Midway could still flourish even if a CBD was created at Jabulani in the future."

The Soweto Chamber of Commerce has expressed some healthy scepticism about the centre, but refuses to either condemn or support it.

RCPH's Brian Jackson says at least one aspect of it will be vital for the future infrastructural development of Soweto: "We hope to make the centre a focal point for small builders who will be able to buy their tiles, bricks and other equipment here."

/9604

Property Sales in Western Cape Soar
34000464b Cape Town *THE ARGUS* in English
24 Feb 88 p 2

[Article by Maggie Rowley, Business Staff]

[Text] Property sales soared 49 percent in the Western Cape last year and demand for houses was outstripping supply, according to estate agents.

While prices were up on 1986 figures they were not yet "going through the roof" but were poised for substantial increases in line with rising building costs.

Mr Reg van Selm, chairman of the Institute of Estate Agents, said prices in the upper and lower end of the market had increased by about 30 percent in the past year and in the middle market between 15 and 20 percent.

Middle Market

As had happened previously, middle market prices were expected to rise in line with the upper and lower ends of the market, he said.

Freehold property worth R753-million changed hands in Cape Town last year, a leap of R227-million, or 42 percent on the R526-million sales recorded for 1986.

Figures also show that the number of transactions soared by 49 percent to 13,212 last year, from 8,888 the previous year. The upsurge was boosted by homes worth R90-million sold in the Mitchell's Plain area, although all city wards showed substantial increases.

Mr Storm Durr, chairman of Durr Property group, said that in the past 12 months the company had turned over R213-million.

City council figures also confirm reports of rising prices. The average sale was R56,960, up 30 percent or R13,160 from 1986's average R43,800.

However, Mr Hadden Steer, sales director of Steer and Co, said today this reflected a weighted average for homes in the lower economic bracket.

More Cautious

"While prices in the higher brackets are increasing, in fact normalising to what they were 4 or 5 years ago, buyers are being much more cautious than in the boom years when there was almost violent euphoria.

"What we are seeing is very much more stable, reasoned upturn. While the bond rate is relatively low at the moment, buyers are being cautious and not over-committing themselves. They remember what happened in 1984 and 1985 when interest rates rocketed," he said.

This was confirmed by Mr Cecil Golding, managing director of Pam Golding Estates, who said prices of houses they had sold in all white areas in the past year had risen between 12 and 15 percent.

"We have had one or two sales where prices have risen as much as 50 percent on the previous sale but these are isolated incidents and more often than not at the top end of the market."

He said the financial rand had had a positive impact on sales in the upper end of the market. About R30-million of property, between 10 to 15 percent of Pam Golding's business in the past 14 months, had been sold on the financial rand.

Mr van Selm said today that many potential sellers were sitting on their property to get better prices.

"There is no doubt we are going to see much higher prices realised within the next year."

"Property has not been keeping ahead of inflation and I am certain we are going to see a correction this year," he said.

An indication of the demand for housing could be seen in the drop-off of flats to rent.

"Insatiable"

Rental vacancies for Steer and Company had fallen from 6 percent 4 months ago to 2 percent this month, Mr Steer said.

He said that while the pent-up demand for first-time home-buyers in the white market had been partially satisfied, the demand in the coloured market was "insatiable."

Mr Golding said the upturn in the property market was also evident in the fact that not only were houses being sold as soon as they came on the market but buyers were getting asking prices.

"A year ago, they could expect about 15 to 20 percent less than their asking price. It is definitely a sellers' market now," he said.

/9604

Ethanol Production Recommended to Save Gasoline

34010037c Johannesburg *BEELD in Afrikaans*
16 Feb 88 p 2

[Text] South Africa could save 63 million rands a year on imports of petroleum products if the country's surplus sugar were used to produce ethanol fuel.

This prospect was presented yesterday in Pretoria by the South African Sugar Association at the annual Agricultural Progress Conference, Lanvokon 1988.

As soon as the government approves the project, the sugar industry will within 2 years be able to set up a factory for the production of approximately 150 million liters of ethanol on Richards Bay.

The project also depends on the cooperation of fuel companies.

The association says that the advantages of ethanol as a fuel primarily have to do with the significant savings in imports that it would mean for the country. There is also strategic value to the production of one's own liquid fuel from a renewable source.

Quite a number of new jobs could be created very cheaply in this way.

Permanently withdrawing the country's surplus of sugar from the export market will help reduce the oversupply of that product. It will also relieve the South African sugar industry from the uncertainties of the export market.

According to the association, the loss of foreign profits if sugar and molasses are no longer exported is not a major problem in light of international sanctions against South Africa.

Furthermore, ethanol can make a significant contribution to cutting back on pollution since it burns much cleaner than gasoline.

A study group set up last year by Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs and Technology Mr George Bartlett to study the possibilities of sugar cane ethanol in Natal is expected to have its recommendations completed shortly.

12271

Quick-Set Concrete Helps Gold Mine Speed Up Development

34000466d Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR*
(Finance) in English 28 Feb 88 p 9

[Excerpt] A new concept of applied concrete—based on a complex chemical process that occurs during simultaneous inter-reactions between cement, monomers and polymers—is providing encouraging results at H J Joel Gold Mine.

Situated between Theunissen and Virginia, it is the first fully trackless mechanised gold mine in the Free State.

It is using Cementation Chemicals' Setcon concrete system at a midshaft loading tip underground.

Setcon was used to construct a ramp leading to the orepass at the loading tip on level 60 in the first shaft system being developed at the mine. This is at a depth of 650 m.

Altogether, about 300 sq m of the material was used.

Stones, ranging in size from 50 mm to 100 mm, are spread along the area to be worked.

Premix bags are added to the mixer with the correct amount of water and then pumped in near-liquid form through a flexible plastic hose on to the prepared stones.

The premix contains selectively graded sand and completely fills the gaps between the stones.

Cementation Chemicals claims that under usual underground mining conditions a set is obtained within 10 minutes and the concrete can be walked on within 20 minutes.

A truck can be driven over the cast driveway within a few hours and a final strength of more than 35 MPa is achieved within 3 days.

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SOCIAL

Government's New Labor Laws Seen as Hampering Labor Relations

34000463c Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
29 Feb 88 p 11

[Article by Mike Siluma. Developments in the labour relations field since 1979 have distinguished this area of South African life as the only one where genuine democracy and negotiations have taken root. Allowing for the emergence of freely elected and credible black leadership, the industrial relations arena has been seen as exemplary in the search for political democracy in South Africa. But now even those achievements stand threatened by proposed changes to labour legislation.]

[Text] The Government's proposed changes to labour legislation, due to be tabled in parliament shortly, could spark shopfloor conflict not seen since the 1970s, when

black trade unions fought bitter battles for recognition, say labour experts.

Organised black labour and leading employers THE STAR spoke to believe that the Labour Relations Amendment Bill, if passed in its present form, will wipe out many positive developments achieved in the labour relations field over the past 9 years.

Critics also point out that the Bill omits to extend statutory protection to State, domestic and agricultural workers.

The American Chamber of Commerce, representing about 200 American companies in South Africa, has warned that such legislative intervention by the state could "distort the balance of power to the advantage of employers, thereby exacerbating the already high level of conflict in management/labour relations."

The South African Consultative Committee on Labour Affairs (Saccola), which includes employer organisations in agriculture, commerce and industry, is currently discussing the Bill, following union demands that employers publicly reject it.

The Congress of SA Trade Unions (Cosatu) has decided on a "mass campaign" to stave off promulgation of the Bill and warned of "the strongest action" if employers failed to "satisfactorily" oppose the Bill. Its affiliates are presently approaching individual companies asking them to inform the Government of their opposition to the Bill.

Divide Workers

According to Cosatu general secretary Mr Jay Naidoo, the federation sees the Bill as "a fundamental attack" on the rights and gains won by unions over the years.

Referring to the proposed ban on secondary industrial action and consumer boycotts, Mr Naidoo said this would remove from workers "legitimate" weapons which equalised the power balance between monopolies and unions.

The replacement of the majoritarian system of collective bargaining (where the majority union had sole bargaining rights) with an all-comers-type system would undermine "the basis of democratic trade unionism," and enable employers to divide workers.

Majoritarianism had, in fact, become a precondition for negotiation, with most employers requiring a "50-plus-one" representation before they could recognise a union, Mr Naidoo pointed out.

With its provision that parties inform the Minister of Manpower of their disputes within 21 days, the Bill would undermine existing dispute-settling procedures contained in many recognition agreements, which provided for more time in which settlement could be sought between the parties.

Mr Naidoo condemned the provision enabling employers to sue unions for damages in the event of illegal industrial action. "Unions will not accept a situation where their assets will be attached every time there is industrial action. Even where industrial action has been technically illegal, it has been resolved through the goodwill of the parties," he said.

Other aspects causing concern to Cosatu and the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu) include:

— A clause which prevents unions from declaring a second dispute on the same issue within 15 months of that issue being settled. This runs counter to the present practice whereby most wage agreements with employers last for periods of between 6 to 12 months. Most disputes centre on wages.

— A provision allowing employers to, under certain circumstances, dismiss a worker with less than a year's service, without a hearing, and allowing for selective re-employment of dismissed workers.

Instigated Bill

— Giving the Minister of Manpower the discretion to decide on what constitutes an unfair labour practice. In Cosatu's view, this would necessarily be decided from an employer and State viewpoint.

Cosatu believed it was legitimate to put pressure on employers because "the employers are the direct beneficiaries of the proposed legislation." "It is in the direct interests of employers to oppose the Bill to avert the collapse of the industrial relations system," said Mr Naidoo.

The general secretary of Nactu, Mr Piroshaw Camay, was more pessimistic, accusing employers of "conniving" with the State by "instigating" the Bill.

"It is up to the employers to prove to us that this is not so. If one goes back to the May election, one sees that the overwhelming support given to the National Party included that from employers," he said.

Besides the streamlining of the procedures for the convening of conciliation boards (CB), Mr Camay saw no benefits for the unions as a whole, and warned of possible shopfloor conflict if the Bill became law.

However, AECI group personnel manager and chairman of the FCI's standing committee on manpower, Mr Bokkie Botha, warned that a total rejection of the Bill amounted to throwing the baby out with the bath water.

"There are positive aspects in the Bill, which we have been concerned about. Some of them, such as the changes in CB procedures, have been introduced after representations by employers," said Mr Botha.

He stressed that comment on the Bill was speculative because the parliamentary committee considering the Bill had yet to announce a final version.

"I hope the parliamentary standing committee is placing very strong emphasis on what employers and unions are saying because they are the parties who will have to live with the new legislation," he said.

But the human resources director for the Premier Group, Mr Theo Heffer, sees the Bill as generally retrogressive to industrial relations.

In particular, he was critical of the emphasis on "legality as opposed to fairness" in regulating relations between employers and unions. He foresaw industrial chaos if one party in the system felt that the legislation was loaded against it.

He thought most parties who saw the Bill as entirely beneficial are "those who are into the "coercion/co-optive" mode of relations. "Where the parties have chosen the 'negotiating road,' they will see a large proportion of the draft legislation as retrogressive.

"Whatever one thinks of secondary industrial action and boycotts, the ideal way to stop these is not through legislation—but at the negotiation table," Mr Heffer said.

Wits Business School lecturer Professor Loet Douwes Dekker said the challenge facing industrial relations was to ensure minimal Government interference.

"Both the unions and employers should be able to give the Government a combined message that the amendments (contained in the Bill) will be detrimental to sound industrial relations," he said, adding that the Bill comes at a time when capital and labour were still experimenting with the most suitable structures to direct their relationships.

"The immediate and positive response from certain employers and Saccola to Cosatu's call for a stand by them against the legislation is a positive sign...that the two parties are wanting to develop a relationship beyond workplace issues," said Professor Douwes Dekker.

A further concern to Naetu and Cosatu is that the Government secretly wants to use the Bill to club labour into political submission, but they point out that union involvement in politics is inevitable in the light of the denial of political rights for members.

Both Mr Botha and Mr Heffer are not particularly perturbed by "political unionism."

Said Mr Heffer in response to calls for unions to "stay out of politics": "Trying to change the status quo is not more political than trying to preserve it." Mr Botha commented that "unions all over the world have political views." "The so-called 'political demands' I have experienced have been legitimate."

Promise of Action

Government spokesmen have declined to discuss the Bill—or the rationale for particular clauses in it—while it is being considered by the standing committee. But statements by both National Party politicians and police spokesmen over the past year—in particular those promising action against Cosatu for allegedly "inciting the masses"—give the unions little reason for comfort.

The view held in some industrial relations circles is that if the Bill becomes law in its present form, then individual unions and employers finding it unacceptable might evolve an "extra statutory" system suitable to their relationship.

The Premier Group, for instance, has already informed the Food and Allied Workers' Union (Fawu) that it will not go back on its negotiated agreements.

However, it is the response of a group like Saccola (expected some time this week), which will give an indication of the general employer reaction.

/9604

Medical Research Cooperation Planned With Chile

MB231205 Johannesburg S4P4 in English
1040 GMT 23 Mar 88

[Text] Cape Town, March 23 SAPA—The Medical Research Council (MRC) has signed a research agreement with Chile, in terms of which medical and scientific researchers from both countries will make a contribution to joint research on mutual health problems, the MRC announced in Cape Town today.

The agreement, signed in Cape Town by the President of the MRC Prof Andries Brink, and the President of the Chilean Research Council, Dr Jorge Urzua, incorporates an exchange programme, allowing medical researchers to visit and study in the respective countries. An annual scientific conference, to be alternated each year between the two countries, was also envisaged.

Dr Urzua said South Africa was highly developed in the fields of medical research and medical care. Chile could benefit greatly from the high technology research practised here. "South Africa would, in turn, benefit from our research advances in the field of Social paediatrics and malnutrition among infants.

"We have found some solutions which are inexpensive and very effective, which could also be applied successfully to groups in isolated areas in South Africa."

The MRC has signed similar research cooperation agreements with Israel (1979) and the Peoples Republic of China (1983).

#0063

Reporter Gives First-Hand Account of Factional Fighting in Maritzburg

34000450 Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English
Part I, 17 Feb; Part II, 18 Feb; Part III, 19 Feb 88

[Part I, 17 Feb 88 p 4]

[Text] Trying to understand the history and the logic of the violence in Maritzburg is like trying to find your way out of a mad man's maze, where all the possibilities lead to dead ends.

For instance, talk to Mr Ben Jele, a member of Inkatha's Central Committee, and you would believe you were getting warmer.

He is very relaxed in his office in a company where he is welfare officer and tells a story that is plausible: Maritzburg youths tried to follow the rest of the country in attacking black town councilors and policemen. He says that in Natal they added Inkatha members to the list of victims.

"Inkatha members are merely defending themselves," Mr Jele argues.

Given what has been happening in other areas around the country since the Vaal burst into flames on 3 September 1984, his story does make some sense. Councillors, policemen and "informers" were attacked mercilessly as the black community saw liberation just round the corner.

The flaming "necklace" of those days will go down in our history books. But Maritzburg also staked its place in them with ruthless decapitation, including the beheading of small children.

Mr Jele traces the present violence in Maritzburg to Durban in 1983: "When the townships of Lamontville and Chesterville were to be incorporated into KwaZulu,

white liberals stepped in and told people that if they agreed to it they would lose their rights to be in Durban. They said people would be allowed to work in Durban only if they had permits.

"The radicals took advantage of that and started saying that KwaZulu was a tool of the National Party. And that was when attacks against Inkatha members started.

"In Maritzburg the violence actually started when my home was attacked with petrol bombs in 1984.

Attacked

"I was fast asleep one night when I was awakened by a loud bang about 1 am. Petrol bombs were being thrown at my home and these were followed by a rain of stones. All my windows were smashed and furniture and the TV set were damaged."

Mr Jele says that after his house had been attacked other houses in Maritzburg were also attacked.

In 1985 the homes of the mayor of Imbali, Mr Patrick Pakkies, and of the deputy mayor, Mr Abdul Awetta, were also attacked with petrol bombs.

"At the time these homes were attacked, Mr Pakkies was not a member of Inkatha; he only joined recently. Mr Awetta was a member of Inkatha—in fact, he was chairman of the Ward 4 branch of Inkatha."

Mr Jele says the conflict reached its present proportions when there was a "disruption of schooling and buses were stopped from entering the township in 1985."

"Our children were being forced out of classrooms; we were stopped from using buses; and we were not allowed to buy anything from town," Mr Jele says. "And these things were being imposed on the community."

Meeting

I personally went to the mayor and asked him to call a residents' meeting to discuss the problems in the township.

"The meeting resolved that each parent must accompany his children to school and see to it that the children went there to learn.

"It also resolved that each bus coming into the township would be escorted by 10 men riding in it to stop the stone throwers.

"It was in this way that we restored order to Imbali Township. The children went back to class, buses started to come in and out of the township normally and we resumed buying from town. And it was all the work of the residents, not of Inkatha.

"I did not want to bring Inkatha in because that was not an Inkatha problem."

Mr Jele concedes that there were violent clashes at the time and many people who were for the boycotts were forced to flee the township.

A plausible story, Mr Jele's.

But it does not explain some events like those that took place on the weekend of 30 and 31 January and the week after when the township of Ashdown was besieged by Inkatha supporters and when Inkatha supporters entered Maritzburg city and attacked people at random before the police arrested 46 of them, three of them children under 13.

And it differs radically from what the *amaQabane* say against *oTheleweni* (push them down the cliff), the Inkatha supporters.

Tomorrow: Ashdown residents tell of forced recruitment by Inkatha and describe how they are defending themselves.

[Part II, 18 Feb 88 p 4]

[Text] On Tuesday, 2 February, we drove over a narrow bridge across the Msunduzi River into Ashdown, a township of four-roomed houses in the Edendale Valley.

We climbed uphill, then past the stadium, which had "Welcome to Zambia" written on the corrugated iron fence.

It is a normal South African black township preparing for the evening meals: men walking home slowly, children playing in the dust and smoke climbing from the chimneys of the houses.

It is also one of what the *amaQabane* call the liberated areas: this one they call Zambia; Macibisa is called Lusaka; Georgetown, Tanzania; Dambuza Road, Angola...

We reach the home of Mr Dumisani Mbanjwa, an official of the Congress of South African trade Unions, at the border between Ashdown and Mpumuza. We park behind his car in the yard.

His front door is locked and barred. We walk to the back and see a *Buffel* armoured vehicle carrying soldiers driving past.

Smoke rises from the grass in the open space behind the yard.

Suddenly our eyes sting: that smoke was tearsmoke. We are choking and tears are streaming down our cheeks as we rush to the tap next to the toilet. As we are shouting Mr Mbanjwa opens the door and he is laughing.

"You are lucky you got only a whiff of that thing," he says. "We have been inhaling it since Sunday."

And so he and his colleagues start the story of the Sunday before:

Rally

According to them Inkatha had a rally attended by thousands of people in Mpumuza, just across the valley.

After the rally a group of about eight men drove into Ashdown in a kombi and attacked a boy and a girl near the stadium. The boy, a visitor from another township, was hacked to death before the police and soldiers escorted the group back to Mpumuza.

As the small group attacked from the rear, the main body made a frontal attack on Ashdown: hundreds of men armed with sticks, bush knives and other weapons tried to march on the township.

The men of Ashdown also grabbed their weapons and confronted the attacking group.

The police and the army intervened, keeping the *oTheleweni* on the Mpumuza side and the *amaQabane* on the Ashdown side.

"We did not sleep that night," Mr Mbanjwa says. "In fact we snatch only a couple of hours' sleep every night because we have to watch against an Inkatha invasion. They are desperately trying to regain control of this township."

Bheki Zuma continues the story: "About six of us were hiding in the yard at my home when at about 9 pm we heard a commotion in the next yard. The boy from that house, Sicelo Sithole, was with us.

"He jumped over the fence to check what was happening at his home. We heard him scream and the soldiers switched on a search light.

"When the light was switched on about 60 Inkatha men who had been hiding in the dark ran back towards Mpumuza and when we reached Sicelo we found he had been shot in the arm."

Sicelo was admitted to the Northdale Hospital, at the opposite end of Maritzburg. *amaQabane* do not use Edendale Hospital because they fear they will be attacked there.

The vigil continued through Monday when the township residents decided not to go to work and not to send their children to school.

"We are guarding our homes against further Inkatha attacks," Mr Mbanjwa says.

How did all this violence start?

The Ashdown residents we spoke to trace it to 1986 when a Mr Majola went on a drive to recruit youngsters for the Inkatha Youth Brigade.

Meetings

"He and his men would round up all the youngsters they could lay their hands on and take them to the hall for Inkatha meetings twice a week," one man told us.

"At these meetings they would tell us that if we did not want to join Inkatha we had to leave the township."

Many boys went into hiding, no longer staying at their homes, because they did not want to join Inkatha.

Phelelani Dube, who is now 24, recalls how his home was burnt down because he refused to join Inkatha.

"I was not staying at home then. But one afternoon Inkatha members got to my home looking for me. When my sister told them I was not there, one of them hit her with the butt of a gun.

"They drove out my two sisters and their children, poured petrol in the house and then set it alight. Everything was destroyed.

"The three of us, my nephews and nieces and my mother sheltered with relatives for six months while the house was being repaired."

Tomorrow: What hopes for peace?

[Part III, 19 Feb 88 p 4,9]

[Text] For as long as a solution to the violence in Maritzburg is not found, for that long will the man in the middle continue to suffer more than everybody else.

Example: We sat in the lounge of the Mthembu home in Imbali and listened to their tale of months of terror. Every time a car drove past in the hour we were there, a member of the family would go to the curtain to peep outside.

They live on their nerves.

In the bedroom 29-year-old Simon lifted his pyjama top to show us a healing scar right down his belly and a smaller one on his left side.

Painfully his father, Mr Johannes Mthembu, lifted him to a sitting position. He asked me to feel around his shoulder blade and just under his skin was a bullet.

Hospital

Simon cannot explain how it got there: all he knows is that he was shot through his side and his belly. Doctors have removed one of his kidneys.

The family "stole" Simon from the Northdale Hospital, where he had been admitted, because they believed that Inkatha members would go there to finish him off.

Back in the lounge, Smalridge (24), one of the Mthembu brothers, has his arm in a sling: a bullet, which has not been removed yet, smashed his collar bone.

Elphas (26) shows a scar where a bullet went through his foot. He also shows us a burn mark on one of his fingers, again the work of a bullet.

The Mthembu home is in the centre of a part of Imbali Township known as Ulundi, after the capital of Kwa-Zulu. This part is an Inkatha stronghold.

The Mthembus say that the way they were sucked into the violence was unbelievably casual.

On Saturday, 1 August, last year, Simon and Smalridge were seeing their cousin, who had visited them, out when they saw two youths chasing another in the street.

Apparently the youth outran the two, who came back and threatened the Mthembu brothers with knives. The brothers ran back into their home to arm themselves. In the end one of the attacking youths was stabbed in the arm by Simon.

This skirmish deteriorated into the bloody war between Inkatha members and the Mthembu family.

Cars have parked outside the house and shots fired into it; the Mthembu brothers and their father have been ambushed and attacked; charges and counter-charges have been laid with the Plessieslaer police.

The Mthembus have so far been granted two court interdicts restraining the leader of the Inkatha Youth Brigade in Harewood, Mr Sichizo Zuma, from assaulting them and from entering the Northdale Hospital, where Simon was a patient until his family became concerned about his safety.

The Mthembu patriarch insists that they are not *ama-Qabane*: "If we were, the *amaQabane* would be camping here to protect us. My sons are I are on our own and our only sin is that we refuse to join Inkatha."

Question

The logical question at the end of a visit to Maritzburg is: What are the police doing about the violence?

The Maritzburg police would not talk to us: they referred all inquiries to Pretoria.

We sent the following telex to the SAP Public Relations Division in Pretoria:

"Would you please advise the following as soon as possible:

1. The number of arrests in Martizburg since the beginning of the present unrest.
2. The number of convictions of people arrested.
3. The charges on which these people were convicted and the sentences they received.
4. The number of outstanding cases to be heard.
5. The number of acquittals.
6. The number of detentions under the state of emergency which are related to the unrest in Maritzburg.

"What do you have to say against accusations that the police in Maritzburg are taking sides in the unrest?

"Is it possible to arrange an interview with the brigadier who came in with 100 men this week?"

The reply was: All arrests are furnished on our daily unrest report. However, each crime committed (e.g. murder, assault, arson, etc.) is investigated individually and further arrests are possible. These further arrests are not reported to this office.

"As regards questions 2 to 5, we cannot assist you with these figures. To obtain this information, each and every police station in the division or area concerned would have to be contacted and records checked. This would be counter-productive in terms of time and manpower.

"With regard to question 6, this office does not confirm detentions under the emergency regulations.

"We have stated emphatically on several occasions that the SA Police does not side with any faction or organisation and that we are impartial.

"Your request for an interview has been carefully considered but we regret to advise that we cannot accede to your request."

So one door is shut.

We visit Mr Radley Keys, the regional director of the Progressive Federal Party, who hosted 106 women on the day of the stay-at-home in Ashdown.

He points out that there are six police stations serving the city of Maritzburg, but only one and a caravan serving the vast Edendale Valley.

Mr Keys helped the women draft a memorandum sent to various authorities asking that the SAP prove their impartiality or leave the policing of the area to the South African Defence Force.

Mr Keys and other people in the area have also suggested that the Government should appoint a commission of inquiry into the violence.

"It would bring out the real issues—this is an economically depressed community," Mr Keys says.

"It would also highlight the accusations of State partiality in this conflict."

The chairman of the Ashdown Masingewabane Club, Mr Phineas Zondo, respected among the *amaQabane*, agrees with Mr Keys.

When we met him he was collecting signatures for a petition to the State President, Mr P.W. Botha, requesting a commission of inquiry and strong, impartial policing of the Valley.

His belief is that the commission would expose Inkatha as the aggressor in the conflict.

Inkatha leader, Mr Ben Jele, sneered at the idea of a commission: "What commission when people are dying?"

He says the killing must stop first, then there can be talk of a commission.

How does the killing stop?

"We in Inkatha have one president, whose word is respected by the Zulus. If he says we should stop, we will all stop. But the UDF has so many leaders it is unable to reach decisions. Even when we reach some agreement, we are not sure if it means anything. The problem is in the UDF-Cosatu camp."

A chill runs down my spine as Mr Jele says: "This violence is now going to spill into the Indian areas. I am not saying maybe; I know it is. We know that they are funding the UDF-Cosatu people who are giving us so much trouble."

All that the world can do at this point is hold thumbs for the meeting between the leaders of both factions next week. It will take a lot of courage from them to call a ceasefire.

**Pietermaritzburg Mayor Discusses Hope for
Mediation in Faction Fighting**
34000467d Durban *THE DAILY NEWS* in English
23 Feb 88 p 15

[One of the key figures in the efforts to bring peace back to the embattled city of Pietermaritzburg is the mayor Mark Cornell. He talks to *THE DAILY NEWS* correspondent Shery Raine.]

[Text] Mark Cornell emigrated to Australia in 1962 but boomeranged back 4 years later, filled with new hope and persistent optimism which—miraculously—endures today.

But his heart sank when he heard that the New Year's Day death toll in Pietermaritzburg's fighting was 26—it was a brutal reminder that he's mayor of murder and mayhem.

One of the youngest men ever to become a mayor, Mark Cornell (now 48) has gone through a baptism of fire. He is caught in the middle of a vicious spiral of violence, which simultaneously seems to involve and exclude him.

The man who likes to describe himself as a "middle-of-the-roader" (whatever that means in the loaded language of South African politics, and the even more loaded jargon of Pietermaritzburg's warring factions) gets a whipping from critics on all sides.

Some demand that he fix the furore in the black townships surrounding "Sleepy Hollow," and that he spare no effort in trying to mediate in the desperate UDF-Inkatha power struggle in which at least 450 people have died so far.

Others shut him out, taunt him with the fact that he's a white mayor of a predominantly white town and has no jurisdiction over the people or events just over the hill.

Jurisdiction is a nightmare in the violence-torn townships to the rest of Natal's capital city. Some parts are governed by the provincial Community Services Organisations, others by central government's Development Aid, still others by KwaZulu, yet others by tribal chiefs and some, at Edendale and Slangspruit, are self-governed by the people who own their land.

The headlines scream: "Where life is pure hell," "Decapitation replaces the necklace," "New hope for peace talks" and "Hopes fade for UDF-Inkatha settlement."

The Edendale Hospital sees the sad results of a community at war with itself. In December last year the number of patients admitted rose by 80 percent. Admissions have since fallen off but there is still no peace.

People have forgotten how the violence started or what the causes were. It is becoming a way of life.

Entering Politics

Pietermaritzburg wasn't like this when Mark Cornell returned from Australia. He gravitated towards the Natal capital because his brother ran a garage there, and he decided to move into the same business in nearby Howick.

Guided by altruism and an honourable impulse to "put back what you take out of a town" he first became involved in local politics in Howick.

Then in 1980/81 his involvement with local council affairs switched to Maritzburg itself.

He now lives in the comfortable suburb of Wembley with his wife and two children, a son aged 11 and a daughter aged 16. Mrs Cornell has been running the family business for some time now. Mr Cornell no longer has time. He's at the beck and call of the city.

"When I drive to work in the morning I think I'm getting to the paranoid stage. I expect a crisis every day and just pray that it will be a little one," he says.

"The city council is sympathetic. I have been involved all along in trying to find a solution to the violence, even though I could not always talk about it.

"I am also an executive member of the Maritzburg Chamber of Commerce which has been involved in its own peace talks.

"I have called numerous meetings in the city hall and have had contact with a middle-of-the-road group which came to us for help—not as Inkatha or UDF members but simply as community people.

"I meet them because they had nobody to turn to. Not belonging to either faction, they were being bashed over the head by both sides.

"I believe they are the 80-to-90 percenters and we should try to help them.

"Some people say Maritzburg is the last outpost to be touched by violence which has done the rounds throughout the country. I disagree.

New Cycle of Violence

"We are the first in a new cycle of violence—a struggle between two very powerful black groupings. This is a new dimension of black-on-black violence which cannot be seen before.

"My request to the SADF to be deployed in the area was made as a result of a meeting between myself and members of the non-affiliated community group who told me that the credibility of the police was at stake.

"The allegations of side-taking change daily. The community regarded the army as an impartial body of mainly white soldiers.

"The police force in the area is made up half of white and half of Zulu policemen, and the Zulu policemen were perceived to have a problem with affiliations."

His request was turned down and, instead, reinforced police units have moved in and are camping overnight in the worst-hit areas.

The image of "Sleepy Hollow" has been changed dramatically, the mayor laments.

So far it has not robbed the city of investors who bring much-needed jobs.

But the perception that Maritzburg is unsafe and a Beirut-type danger zone is one Mr Cornell wishes to dispel.

It is not just the violence that bothers them. There is civic turmoil as well.

"We also have a non-racial council which is beset with problems.

"The council has decided to treat our Local Affairs Committee members (coloured and Indian) as full councillors.

"If this is all a sign of the kind of power struggle for the black supremacy then we are heading for very hard times until there is a winner—and there will not be peace until there is a winner.

"But I still believe there are enough people in the middle of the road.

"I'm a middle-of-the-road man and I am sure that middle-of-the-road people are going to win in Maritzburg and in South Africa as a whole."

/9604

Police Distribute Pamphlets Among Pietermaritzburg Population
34000476a Durban *THE DAILY NEWS* in English
11 Feb 88 p 3

[Article by Anil Singh; first paragraph introduction]

[Text] Gun in one hand, sweets in the other: That's the way SADF soldiers are patrolling the violence-torn Pietermaritzburg townships, giving friendlier overtones to their back-up role—and leaving quite a few sugary memories as they tramp the dusty streets.

Police have started a campaign to win the support of residents as more reinforcements move into Pietermaritzburg's violence-ravaged townships.

Since the weekend police have been distributing pamphlets urging people to help the police restore peace.

The pamphlet, headed "Why move out of your area?" asks residents to supply information in confidence.

During a Press tour at Slangspruit, Deda and Elandskop yesterday, Captain Pieter Kitching, police public relations officer for Pietermaritzburg, said the SAP had established seven strong-point camps and four bases manned 24 hours a day.

"The strong-point camps are mainly to allow residents to make reports because some people are reluctant to go to police stations.

"The base camps are used by police who live in.

"Most of the reinforcements are policemen who are scheduled to do border duty.

"We are now dominating the townships and once we have got the support of the residents I am certain we will be able to stop the violence," said Captain Kitching.

The police work was difficult because of the vast area—374 square kilometres—and the hilly terrain.

"The population is officially 250,000, but we estimate there are 750,000 people in the 59 locations. Some areas are inaccessible to vehicles and have no electricity.

"During the day the area is peaceful and one would never say there was trouble going on.

"It is in the night when things start to happen. Our patrols sometimes meet groups but before we can take action they disappear in the darkness," said Captain Kitching.

He believed police were now on top of the unrest.

"January was a bad month. On New Year's Day 26 were killed, but things have changed for the better in February. The number of deaths has decreased considerably."

/06662

Advancement of Black Executives Noted
34000469a Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR*
(Finance) in English 28 Feb 88 p 12

[Claire Gebhardt looks at a local company engaged in international management audits, and investigates the remuneration of top black executives.]

[Text] Black executives are forging ahead in the marketplace as they compete for top jobs, and they are holding their own against white executives when it comes to remuneration, says Dr Trevor Woodburn, managing director of Woodburn Mann, a leading executive search and management consultancy.

"More and more black executives are being hired for top jobs in local and multinational companies at salaries ranging from R30,000 to R150,000.

"There is no question of tokenism in these placements."

Dr Woodburn stresses that these managers are well able to assume senior executive positions in local and multinational companies.

And as a quiet revolution takes place in commerce and industry, he sees black placement assuming a major role in executive search.

Colour, at a salary level of R150,000, is irrelevant, says Dr Woodburn.

"Once placed, managers are expected to perform to pre-established standards as performance is the criterion for selection."

Woodburn Mann was able to locate a cross-section of more than 400 senior black managers during a recent search for a major international organisation.

"Being able to find and place senior black managers at these levels says a great deal for the effort that industry as a whole has undertaken in black advancement," says Mr Woodburn.

A Recent Placement by Woodburn Mann

Position: Black executive for several group positions.

Requirements: Up-and-coming black managers in various disciplines.

Company Information: Multinational with 20,000 employees throughout South Africa.

Search Area: Black graduates in more than 500 companies in southern Africa, particularly Sullivan and EEC Code signatories.

Placed: Two black executives.

Remuneration: One at R36,000 plus benefits and one at a senior level with a cash salary above R70,000.

/9604

Business Booms at Black Publishing House
34000467a Cape Town *THE ARGUS* in English
1 Mar 88 p 5

[Text] Johannesburg—The editor-in-chief is in detention and six of the company's books have been banned, but business is booming at South Africa's only black-run publishing house.

Formed 5 years ago by frustrated black writers, Skotaville Publishers plans to double its output by producing at least 40 books in 1988.

Miss Nokwanda Sithole, 23, the assistant editor, began her full-time work for Skotaville in September, one day after editor-in-chief Mr Jaki Seroke was detained. She said security police have not disclosed reasons for the detention.

Steve Biko

Government censors have banned six Skotaville books during the past 5 years but five of the bans were overturned on appeal.

The one book still banned, edited by black American lawyer Millard Arnold, is "No Fears Expressed," a compilation of quotes from Steve Biko, the black activist who died in police custody in 1977.

Other Skotaville authors include the Rev Allan Boesak and Anglican Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who have contributed to a series on black theology.

Its new catalogue, bearing the slogan "Books To Liberate Your Mind," describes the diverse works already published, among them folk tales for children, anti-apartheid essays and a history of black soccer.

Miss Sithole said one of the books planned for 1988 is the first biography of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela to be written by a black South African.

She said: "I wish there was another publishing house like Skotaville, so we don't get all the junk. We just don't have the time and the staff to sit down with every writer and discuss how to improve their work."

In spite of the overload, Miss Sithole said Skotaville wants to encourage unpublished authors and to put out more works by black women.

Skotaville named itself after Mweli Skota, a pioneering black writer and editor.

Skotaville's primary purpose, according to the managing director, Mr Mothobi Mutloatse, "is promoting the liberation struggle." In spite of its overt political stance, Skotaville has received no warnings from the Government, nor have its offices been searched by police.—Sapa-AP.

/9604

Black Women Benefit From Amendment to Marital Bill
34000467c Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English
22 Feb 88 p 6

[Article by Helen Wishart]

[Text] Married black women will be radically affected by amendments to the laws governing their marital status.

The Marriage and Matrimonial Property Law Amendment Bill will make black women "more equal" legal partners in marriage, through the abolition of the marital power which husbands could exercise.

The provision, described as "considerably overdue," will bring black marriages into line with marriages in other population groups and the 1984 Matrimonial Property Act.

The new legislation was passed by Parliament last week and will soon be written into law.

In the past, black women suffered the "worst possible deal" in SA law, as they were married out of community of property but were under the marital power of their husbands—unless they specified otherwise when married.

Matriarchal

If the marriage ended, they received no property and had no control over their estates.

A Johannesburg attorney said: "The provision is in line with the increasingly significant role black women are fulfilling in the economy. Urban black communities are becoming more matriarchal in character and, in many cases, black women contribute at least equally, if not more than their husbands, to the family coffers.

"A possible reason for the retention of the marital power to date has been the importance attached to the 'paterfamilias' ('father' of the family) in black society.

"But the economy has created a situation where marital power is outdated."

Cape Town University research fellow Sandra Berman said the possible recognition of a customary marriage prior to a civil marriage would be "an important step."

This was a recommendation of the SA Law Commission and, if made law, a "first" marriage entered into—be it civil or customary—would constitute the recognised marriage.

"This would provide enormous protection to a customary 'first' wife."

In the past, on the death of a husband, two or more wives could appear to claim their dues. The wife under customary law would experience great difficulty proving the prior existence of her marriage, in defence against the claim of a subsequent civil law wife.

The attorney said there were "so many potentially conflicting issues," where a customary and civil law marriage co-existed.

"The situation, where a civil marriage invalidated an earlier customary marriage, applied since 1927. If married by customary law, parties to a civil marriage were merely required to hand a declaration to the marriage officer to this effect."

Berman said: "Although one wife—the 'second'—will still be defenceless, the equity which the new provision could offer depends on the cooperation of the community itself."

The Bill will not apply retroactively, so a generation of marriages would have to pass before the Bill could be of general application.

In addition to the abolition of marital power, the accrual system (an entitlement to halve the increase in value of property acquired during the marriage) will also be applicable to blacks married out of community of property with an antenuptial contract.

"This effectively amounts to a recognition of the black woman in society," said the attorney.

Contributors

"In the past, black women had nominal property rights because of the marital power.

"They are contributors to the household, whether married in or out of community and the accrual would recognise this contribution. Even if not employed in full-time positions, a large percentage of black women create jobs through piecework for example."

If a marriage turned sour, the husband used to be able to divest the joint estate of all the assets without his wife's consent, as she had no say over her share of the property.

The abolition of marital power would now also help in a case of possible divestment in assets to make the situation truly "in community."

/9604

Whites Urged To Join Cosatu
3400476b Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English
22 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] White workers should realise that their future lies in unity with the organised black work-force, the Congress of South African Trade Unions said in a statement at the weekend.

Cosatu information officer Mr Frank Meintjies said white workers were being dumped by the Government which was "now firmly committed to an alliance with the powerful interests" controlling industry and commerce.

The federation was responding to the Government's decision to impose a wage freeze in the public sector.

Mr Meintjies said workers in the public sector—including thousands of white workers—faced the grim prospect of increased poverty and hardship.

"Cosatu members in the public sector have had to suffer starvation wages, racial wage scales and a complete lack of basic trade union rights," the Cosatu official said.

Cosatu, he said, was heartened by "the rising tide of anger" among white workers in the public sector.

"Their militancy echoes the militancy of black railway workers who faced a barrage of repression during the railway strike last year," Mr Meintjies added.

Demand

The federation supported the demand by white railway workers for a "living wage". But white workers must realise their future lies in unity with the organised black workforce.

There was growing awareness among white workers about the Government's deep-rooted commitment to the cheap labour system, Mr Meintjies said.

/06662

New Farmworkers Union Launched
34000469c Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English
2 Mar 88 p 5

[Article by Len Maseko]

[Text] More than 1,200 workers attended the inaugural conference of the National Union of Farmworkers (NUF) in Johannesburg at the weekend.

The NUF, an affiliate of the National Council of Trade Unions (Nactu), has called on other unions organising in the industry to disband and join it "in accordance with the principle of one-union-one-industry."

Addressing the conference, Nactu's general secretary, Mr Piroshaw Camay said: "We, in Nactu, have always believed in independence from political organisations. This is an important principle which needs to be emphasised."

Mr Camay said two Nactu members were killed last year, "by our own brothers." One of them was Mr Amos Boshomana, a shop steward with the Steel Engineering and Allied Workers' Union.

Nactu was being forced to organise defence committees to protect its members, Mr Camay said.

Resolutions taken at the meeting included:

- That the union believed that workers' interests and demands could be best served only through the development "by workers of the workers' manifesto"; and
- The union recognised all the historical documents "noting the liberation struggle"; and

The following office bearers were elected at the conference: Edward Musekwa (president), Lazarus Motswadi (vice-president), Moses Mahlangu (treasurer), Anthony Makhubu (assistant treasurer) and Tshaka Moletsane (general secretary).

/9604

Durban's Poor Black Townships Encroaching on White Areas
34000463b Durban *THE DAILY NEWS* in English
19 Feb 88 p 9

[Article by Farook Khan]

[Text] At least 50 percent of the black population in the greater Durban area lives in Third World slum conditions, says sociologist Ms Penny Perkin of the Department of Research at the Inkatha Institute.

Ms Perkin said that in 1983 there were 1.3 million people living in shacks and it had been estimated that since then there has been a 6 percent growth rate annually.

This means that the approximate number of shack-dwellers has now reached about 1.7 million. Blacks make up 70 percent of the total community in the greater Durban area and slightly more than half are living in shacks.

With no major formal housing development in the offing, soon there will be many more residents in the so-called informal sector than in townships.

As Mr Alan Mountain, director of Development and Communications Consultants, said recently: "Durban is also considered to be the fastest-growing city in the world with a population that could almost quadruple to more than four million by 2000."

How the authorities are going to cope with this is unknown, but efforts have been made to upgrade some of these areas which number 33 and are broken down into four major sectors, the Inanda complex, the surrounding districts of Mapumalanga, Dassenhoek near Pinetown and a substantial tract south of Umlazi.

There are two site and service areas, in Newtown near Inanda and at Folweni, where the authorities make available certain services and land.

But life in the so-called informal sector is tough, with no proper roads, lights, running water, sanitation, clinics, schools, telephones and little police protection.

"Just imagine when somebody falls ill at night," said Ms Perkin. "There is no way to telephone an ambulance and even if they did manage to get a message across, it would not be possible for the vehicle to drive in to pick up the patient because the roads are so bad."

Life in the shacklands is dismal.

There are two major forms of entertainment, television and radio on one hand and on the other, shebeens.

Since there is no electricity, batteries are used to power sets and every three days, those people lucky enough to own a battery have to take it to the nearest garage for recharging.

It's a long, hard process. Often it means long walks and many have been mugged and relieved of their "prize possession."

The shebeens do a roaring trade, the "queens" running what is commonly known as "refreshment establishments."

Most drinkers open accounts, but each Friday they have to pay up. If they fail to, their source of "liquid refreshment" dries up.

The shebeens operate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week and it is here that drinkers are separated by "social class."

Whisky drinkers normally occupy the best-furnished part of the house, which simply means that they get to sit on the settee, while brandy drinkers make themselves comfortable on straight-back chairs. Beer drinkers are relegated to the kitchen.

Those that choose the "home brew" have to be content with being served in the backyard.

Jobs are scarce and most of them are "self employed" or do casual work, while others are fortunate in that they have jobs.

There are also businessmen who run little shops in these areas.

Many of the young people who have no jobs depend on gambling, while others operate as pick-pockets in the city or resort to other forms of crime.

The formal townships in the greater Durban area are overflowing with people and a conservative estimate is that about 10 people live in each home.

Estimated populations of the various KwaZulu-run townships are: KwaMashu 154,040; Umlazi 250,250; Ntuzuma 36,220; Mapumalanga 70,000; KwaNdingezi 18,360; KwaMakhutha 23,980. Townships such as Lemontville, with a population of around 21,131, and Chesterville with about 8,036 people do not fall under KwaZulu.

/9604

KTC Squatter Camp Residents Welcome Police Presence

34000467b Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
29 Feb 88 p 11

[Text] Cape Town—The KTC squatter camp outside Cape Town, the scene of heavy faction fighting which has led to many deaths and the burning of hundreds of dwellings, was fenced yesterday in a joint security forces operation.

Brigadier Roy During, Divisional Commissioner of Police, said the police had received many calls and letters for assistance from residents during the past 4 weeks and it was imperative to put up the fence to maintain law and order in the area.

Defence Force troops moved in at 7 am yesterday and a double barbed wire fence was erected. Lights were installed and the area will be patrolled by police until "peace and stability returned to KTC," Brigadier During said.

He said many people and organisations, including the police and members of the security forces, have been involved in peace efforts.

"However, it has now come to the attention of the police that there are undoubtedly people from outside KTC who are trying to ensure an atmosphere in which violence can take its toll."

Criminal

"The police cannot allow this senseless killing and violence to continue. It has now become apparent that criminal activities are also on the increase and innocent people are losing their hard-earned belongings."

"It is now necessary to ensure that the people of KTC can live their normal lives in peace. We have a duty to protect and serve, and will do so for as long as it is deemed necessary," Brigadier During said.

The brigadier said since late January "senseless fighting and violence broke out in KTC and two groups have emerged as the warring factions, namely the Western Cape Civic Association and the Mancinedane group."

The wire fence was erected between these two groups and the police would control the area until peace returned.

Letters were made available to Sapa in which residents pleaded for police protection and in a number of these letters it was claimed that it seemed the emergency regulations did not make provision for the protection of black people.

A letter claimed the police seemed lax to get involved and that "they (the police) should not worry what the press would have to say because the press did not live in the area."

Brigadier During said information at his disposal had led him to believe that the one group wanted a stable area, which should be uplifted to improve living conditions, while the other group, in which socialism and Marxism festered, wanted to maintain chaos to make KTC ungovernable and uncontrollable.

Residents were hesitant to comment on the fence. At the Mancinedane side of the fence residents claimed the Western Cape Civic Association and the UDF caused most of the trouble and they were not sure the fence would keep them out.

"They can still throw petrol bombs at us," one woman said.

Residents did welcome a stronger security force presence.

Residents on the Western Cape Civic Association side of the fence also welcomed the police presence and pointed out that most of the trouble was caused by the criminal element.

The Rev Syd Luckett, a member of the Repression Monitoring Group (RMG) who was at the scene, agreed and said his group was close to a breakthrough to negotiate peace, but that "an unruly group, call them thugs, took advantage of the situation and this led to more violence."

He said the recent arrest of Mr Tembisile Ntamo, main spokesman for the Mancinedane group, had put back all peace negotiations.

"This is not a replay of 1986 when the 'Witdoeke' fought the 'Comrades'. This is something completely different with different factions opposing each other. I must admit things got out of hand," he said.—Sapa.

/9604

Dobsonville Residents Evicted for Non-Payment of Rent

34000469b Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
2 Mar 88 p 2

[Article by Nkopane Makobane]

[Text] At least 22 Dobsonville residents—including a hair salon owner—were yesterday evicted by the town council for non-payment of rent.

The evictions which took many residents by surprise, were the first in the area since a call to boycott rent in Greater Soweto in June 1986.

Mr Alex Conn, town clerk, confirmed yesterday that 22 residents were evicted. He said the council had obtained a court order to eject 41 people—both residents and business owners.

He said the evictions were carried out by a messenger of the court who had brought in his own labourers. The council had only provided them with transport while members of the police and the South African Defence Force had been there in a supportive role.

Notices

Residents told the SOWETAN that they were surprised by the evictions because they never received any notices. Some claimed they had been evicted despite having paid part of their outstanding rent last month.

Miss Mmapule Maxaulane of Mphepheto Drive said they had been told they owed R1,700. She said last month her family paid R200.

Items confiscated from her home include a refrigerator, a kitchen unit, a sideboard, an electric stove and a table.

"I do not know where my family—which includes a disabled girl—is going to go. The officials told us not to dare sleep in the house tonight (yesterday), because they were going to post council police to guard it. They have also ordered our sub-tenants to demolish their shacks."

The hair salon owner is Mr Reuben Gumede of Centre Hair Salon situated at the Dobsonville shopping complex.

Mr Conn said they had to take this strong action because the non-payment of rent was holding up the provision of services. For a long time, he said, the council had bent over backwards, but it had now decided to take action in order to recover service charges and rent.

/9604

Imbalance in Number of Black, White Schools Highlighted

34000463a Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English
3 Mar 88 pp 1-2

[Article by Themba Molefe and Sapa]

[Text] The Government has admitted that 58 white schools were standing empty or used for other purposes while there is a shortage of schools in the black community.

According to the South African Institute of Race Relations 38,641 classrooms are needed to meet black demands. This means there is a shortage of at least 2,000 schools in the black community if one school consists of between 15 and 20 classrooms.

The Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Piet Clase, said in the House of Assembly yesterday that 58 white schools and 14 hostels were either not being used or were used for other purposes.

He said at least 24 schools, including 19 in the Cape, were unused.

The others were let to various government departments, including the South African Police and South African Defence Force, and to private organisations such as pineapple and road construction firms and bodies like Kupugani.

Mr Clase also said that of the 536,783 places available at primary schools in Natal, the Free State and Transvaal, 389,024 were filled as at January this year.

Figures for high schools in the three provinces were 347,895 places and 282,459 enrolments.

Of the 13,000 places available in training colleges, 8,863 were filled.

In its quarterly publication for 1987, the Institute of Race Relations estimated that there was a shortage of 38,641 classes for African pupils in the country. This figure included the homelands.

Last year the Department of Education and Training had an enrolment of about 1.9 million pupils in its schools.

Reacting to Mr Clase's statement, the director of the South African Committee for Higher Education (Sached), Dr John Samuels, said this meant education should be given back to the people.

"This is shocking particularly considering that we all recognised the education crisis in the black community and attempts we all made to get the children back to school.

"There is no reason for classes to be standing empty while they are needed," Dr Samuels said.

The Azanian Coordinating Committee said the statement affirmed its belief that apartheid was alive in the country.

/9604

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

New Method for Determining Semiconductor Quality

34000441 Pretoria *SCIENTIAE* in English Dec 87 p 13

[Text] Work done by the National Chemical Research Laboratory and the National Institute for Materials Research has resulted in a new analytical method for determining the indium present in mercury cadmium telluride (MCT), a semiconducting compound widely used in making infrared (heat) detectors, and infrared tracking and imaging systems.

MCT is the most sensitive infrared detector available for use in Fourier transform infrared spectrometry, an analytical technique extensively used in industry. Crystals of MCT can, however, only be used as infrared detectors if they are at least 99.9999 percent pure—they contain no more than one part in 10⁷ of contaminants. An important contaminant is the element indium.

A satellite equipped with an MCT detector produced the first photographs of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the form of thermal infrared images.

Another example of a tracking system using MCT is the Daedalus multi-spectral scanner, which can be used to obtain high resolution thermal infrared images from an aircraft.

For further information, please contact Dr D A Baldwin, tel (012) 841-2654 or Dr H Booyens, tel (012) 841-3635.

/9274

New Cabinet Viewed

34000483b London AFRICA CONFIDENTIAL in English 4 Mar 88 pp 6, 7

[Text] Since his April 1986 coronation, Mswati's priority has been to restore the legitimacy of the monarchy.

Elections in Swaziland are a protracted and, by most standards peculiar, process. In the 1970s, King Sobhuza abandoned the colonially imposed Westminster model and placed it with the Tinkhundla system. Even in a continent familiar with controlled elections, the Swazi version is remarkable for the degree to which it denies the electorate any effective say in choosing its representatives. The elections are neither secret nor direct. The electorate chooses not members of parliament but simply representatives in an electoral college.

What has emerged from this latest exercise is a cabinet with a solid, workmanlike character. In contrast with earlier cabinets, it is composed entirely of experienced administrators, many with reputation for honesty and integrity. Mswati intends this government to be seen as an active working body. This contrasts with some of its predecessors, which contained many patronage or political appointees rarely seen anywhere near their ministries. In some cases, this was just as well, given their palpable incompetence or lack of interest in the intricacies of their ministries.

Notable features of the new cabinet are the inclusion of only one prince and the retention as prime minister of Sotsha Dlamini, the first non-prince to head a Swazi government. He was first appointed after the king sacked Prince Bhekimp from the post in 1986. Bhekimp is now among a group of 12 associates of Prince Mfanasibili standing trial on treason charges, a rather ironic twist of fortune, for it was the Mfanasibili faction which in 1983 removed Sotsha Dlamini from his position as head of the Criminal Investigation Department (CID). The inclusion in the cabinet of Prince Nqaba, a direct son of the late king, is testimony that the Sobhuza faction is back on top. Nqaba was in Sobhuza's last cabinet and was also chairperson of the University of Swaziland council, a post he quickly lost to a Mfanasibili loyalist, Mahamba Mnisi. Then foreign minister, Mnisi is wanted on treason charges but is thought to be hiding out in South Africa.

The cabinet contains one other prominent returnee from the political wilderness in the form of the Minister of Labour and Public Service, Ben Nsibande. Like Nqaba, he represents the dominant political features of the moment—the return to centre-stage of the Sobhuza line and the emphasis on experience. Widely admired, Nsibande has a wealth of government experience. He was deputy prime minister from 1979 to 1983 under Prince Mabandla, premier at the time of Sobhuza's death, and has also been secretary to the cabinet and head of the civil service board.

In addition to the prime minister, the King has retained only three members of the last government. Of that discredited group of 12, appointed in 1983, three are on trial for treason, one has just completed a gaol sentence for a non-political offence, another is on the run, while yet another is currently under investigation and likely to face criminal charges. The three survivors are the Minister of Finance, Sibusiso Dlamini, the Minister of Agriculture, Sipho Mamba, and the former Minister of Health, Chief Sipho Shongwe, now at Education. His place at the Health Ministry has been taken by the country's first ever female cabinet minister, Dr Fannie Friedman. This cabinet is also the first not to contain a white Swazi, after the dropping of the former Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Derrick von Wissel.

Common to the six first-time appointees is the high degree of public esteem they enjoy. All have records of public achievement and demonstrated loyalty to the queen regent in the Mfanasibili period. Most prominent among the newcomers is the veteran diplomat George Mamba at foreign affairs. He was high commissioner to Kenya and, from 1978 until 1986, Britain, where his stay coincided with the then prince regent's period at school at Sherborne College, Dorset. Mamba was entrusted with his safekeeping and is said to have developed a close relationship with his young charge, who still regards him as a valued adviser.

To Commerce comes another ex-high commissioner to London and one-time principal secretary for foreign affairs, Douglas Ntiwane. The new Minister of Justice is Reginald Dladla, a law graduate of the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland who has made a comeback after falling from favour during the regency.

The other two new men enter the cabinet after considerable experience in the police force, which suggests that Swaziland is not about to enter a period of political or social liberalism. These are the former assistant police commissioner in charge of intelligence, Senzenjani Shabalala, at the Interior, and Wilson Mkhonta at Works and Communications. After several years on the beat, Mkhonta rose through the civil service to become the first Swazi auditor-general.

There is little doubt the government enjoys wide support. Whether it retains this will depend on its ability to avoid the abuses of the recent past. Certainly, there is no exception of any radical policy changes: that is not the government's prerogative. Its mandate is to administer policy emanating from within the palace. Nor is there any assumption of an end to close relations with South Africa. Pretoria's security agents will continue to have free rein to attack alleged members and supporters of the African National Congress (ANC).

In the coming months, public interest will focus on the trial of Prince Bhekimp and eleven others accused of treason over the removal of the queen regent. In a fascinating mix of the customary and Western legal

systems, the case is being heard by Chief Justice Hannah, a British expatriate, who sits with two assessors from the traditional courts. Another break with tradition is that the Director of Public Prosecutions, Absalom Twala, is presenting the case for the Swazi Nation. Yet in line with customs, the trial takes place in camera, without defence

lawyers. The Chief justice said in a recent interview that, despite his initial scepticism, he felt the trial satisfactorily and fairly bridged the gap between the two legal systems.

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Tensions on Zanzibar Analyzed

34000348a London *AFRICA ANALYSIS* in English
19 Feb 88 pp 1-2

[Words in italics as published]

[Text] Dar es Salaam. The initial attempt to link the four Zanzibari youths who last Saturday tried to hijack Air Tanzania Boeing 737, 'Serengeti,' with recently sacked Zanzibar chief minister, Seif Sharif Hamad, is a clear indication of the unease which now prevails on the isles and among the mainland establishment. This unease was further heightened by the riot on the outskirts of Zanzibar town on Tuesday which saw a police sub-station burned down and crack units of the anti-riot squad firing tear gas to disperse chanting demonstrators.

The riot erupted during the funeral of Awadh Karama, an apparently innocent youth shot dead the previous night by police. Mourners chanting, 'Allah Akbar, Awadh is a martyr' and 'we want back our chief minister,' rampaged through the streets before being driven back to the cemetery by the anti-riot squad amid choking clouds of tear gas.

But Karama had no more connection with Hamad than did the four would-be hijackers, who were aged between 17 and 20 years of age. They were armed with two toy guns, a knife, and a 'hand-grenade' which turned out to be a mango. The aircraft, on an internal flight from Dar es Salaam to Kilimanjaro, was commandeered 15 minutes after take-off, and the youths demanded to be flown to London via Addis Ababa and Cairo.

Tanzania's minister for home affairs, Brigadier Muhyiddin Kimario, and junior finance minister, Hamad Rashid, were among the 70 passengers on board. The hijackers surrendered 10 hours later after the pilot tricked them by landing at Dar es Salaam airport. But their escapade underscored the vulnerability of senior figures in an establishment which at the moment displays an almost paranoid fear about Zanzibar in general and Seif Sharif Hamad in particular.

Yet Hamad remains free, although he has been asked by the government not to visit his home island of Pemba, and is still extremely popular in the isles. Two weeks ago, in an attempt to scotch rumours that he had been detained, he walked through the streets of Zanzibar town; when he reached the main market he was carried shoulder high by cheering supporters. His residence is now regularly thronged by visitors paying homage to him.

Meanwhile, Idris Aodul Wakil, the isles' President, continues to be pressured by Hamad's opponents to move against sympathisers of the ex-chief minister who are

still in government. Abdul Wakil is regarded by Hamad's opponents as a stop-gap President to be replaced in the next elections, in 1990, by one of their number, Dr Salmin Amour, (currently head of the economic department of the Chama cha Mapinduzi—CCM—central committee).

The new Zanzibar chief minister, Dr Omar Juma, faces an uphill battle to gain credibility. He has embarked on an aggressive campaign, appealing for unity and promising to continue the economic liberalisation measures started by Hamad. But the business community in particular remains jittery. Importers, especially from the Gulf, have adopted a 'wait and see' attitude. Customs duties for last month raised only TSh 7,124,054 and 15 cents—the monthly average is between Sh100m and Sh120m. Out of this figure Sh55m are normally used for salaries and pensions.

Politically Juma is viewed by the islanders with suspicion; they are aware that he was a direct appointee of party chairman Julius Nyerere, President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, and Zanzibar President Idris Abdul Wakil. This at a time when the ruling party and the union government are increasingly unpopular with Zanzibaris.

Since the end of the party's national conference last October, which saw the defeat of Hamad and his supporters (*Africa Analysis*, no. 40), the walls of Zanzibar's 'stone-town' have been daubed with anti-CCM graffiti. Party flags have also been removed by dissidents from party and public buildings, sometimes in the full view of the police. And anti-union leaflets have been circulating in the islands despite the despatch of extra troops and security men from Dar es Salaam in December.

The most senior Zanzibari in the union government, apart from the President, is defence minister Salim Ahmed Salim, a strong supporter of the union, who now sits on the fence. Salim, once close to Hamad, was recently sent by the party to Pemba (he was born there) to defend the latest government changes. He was given a hostile welcome.

A highly inflammatory five page letter addressed to the CCM chairman and delegates at the last national party conference has now come to light. Signed by a Reverend Christopher Mtikila, the document 'draws attention to the intrigues of brother Muslims of State House.' The letter accuses President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and his senior Muslim aides for undermining Christianity in Tanzania, and warns of the dangers of leaders who can 'easily be used,' with financial assistance, by 'radical Islamic countries, including Iran' for the propagation of Islam. It also attacks President Mwinyi's trade liberalisation policy.

/12913

UNITA Claims Border Control

34000477c Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English
5 Feb 88 p 3

[Text] Lisbon—Unita said yesterday the fall of the frontier town of Caripande meant it now controlled the entire 1,000km Zambian border.

“The fall of Caripande gives Unita control over the entire Zambian border, as we had already captured the other main frontier posts,” a rebel spokesman said.

On Tuesday, Unita said it had seized Caripande, in the eastern province of Moxico, after killing 57 government troops and forcing about 100 to flee into Zambia.

But the rebel spokesman acknowledged that strict frontier control would not be practical, because of the length of the border and the wild, largely uninhabited terrain it crossed.

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Rail Link to Mozambican Ports To Cost Country About K26 Million

34000461a Harare *FINANCIAL GAZETTE* in English
19 Feb 88 p 2D

[Text] About K26 million is now required to lay tracks and construct station buildings at Chipata for the rail line to the Malawian border town of Mchinji.

A Zambia Railways spokesman said costs had gone up because of the rise in the prices of building materials.

When the project was started about six years ago, it was estimated to cost K13 million and was scheduled to be completed two years later.

Although work has been completed on the Malawian side of the system, construction on the Zambian section has been hampered by inadequate funding.

Preparatory earth work was completed last November at a cost of K11 million. This involved bridges and culverts which were laid by Brunelli Construction of Lusaka.

The remaining work involves ballasting, laying down sleepers and rails, station buildings, which include a goods shed, and other facilities at the eastern provincial capital.

The line is needed to speed up the movement of Zambian imports and exports to and from the ports of Mozambique, though Malawi.

Once completed, Zambian goods would be moved from Lusaka to Chipata by trucks and then to the Mozambican ports entirely by rail.

Imports would be off-loaded at Chipata and conveyed by road to Lusaka and other parts of the country.

At the moment, however, the rail route from Malawi to the ports is virtually closed because of sabotage by MNR bandits.

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Kaunda Explains Availability of South African Goods

34000477a Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
5 Feb 88 p 4

[Text] Lusaka—Why were South African wines, beers and other goods freely available in Zambia when it was supposed to be supporting sanctions against the Republic?

This was the question asked by Canadian journalists covering the meeting in Lusaka this week at which Commonwealth Foreign Ministers tried to tighten sanctions against South Africa.

President Kenneth Kaunda came up with an explanation. It was not the one that most Zambians had always accepted—that South African goods are imported into their country with their government's approval because it is much cheaper and easier to do so than importing such goods from overseas.

The real reason, said President Kaunda, was that the goods were secretly brought into the country as part of a plot by the South African Government to keep Zambia dependent on the Republic.

He told the Canadian journalists that the wines, beers and other South African luxuries they found in Lusaka hotels were not there with the Zambian government's approval, but had secretly been offloaded at night from trucks ostensibly in transit to Zaire and Malawi.

He said this was part of a racket in which the South African goods were exchanged for essential commodities such as maize meal, soya beans and sunflower oil, and sold to Zaire and Malawi for kwacha stolen from Zambia.

Zambia could do little to stop this, he said, because it was barred by international law from examining the contents of trucks in transit through the country to other countries.

He said the South African Government was bent on sabotaging Zambia's economy so that it would be forced to depend on South African imports.

Zambia is believed to get about 15 percent of its imports of manufactured goods and commodities from South Africa. This week, Zambian Railways was reported to have been saved from collapse by Sats agreeing to lend it 24 locomotives.

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Country's Economic Situation Viewed
34000477b Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English
23 Feb 88 p 10

[Article by Ken Vernon]

[Text] The decision by President Kenneth Kaunda to ditch the International Monetary Fund recovery programme nine months ago and "do it my way" has made Zambia almost entirely dependent on handouts.

After his dramatic television appearance to announce the break with the IMF last May, Britain, the United States, France, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund all suspended the disbursement of funds to Zambia.

Denied access to the usual sources of development and bridging capital, Zambia hatched a scheme to use its own funds to "revitalise and expand" its moribund economy.

However, when details of the New Economic Recovery Programme Interim National Development Plan (Nep) were released late last year, foreign experts condemned as "pie in the sky" figures produced to show how well the plan would work.

Even Sweden, a traditionally generous and uncritical donor, has come out against Nep as being unrealistic, and with other Scandinavian countries has since suspended funds on a selective basis to express displeasure.

Some aid projects are still functioning in Zambia, but they are mainly of the agricultural aid variety. Zambia's most pressing problem is a critical shortage of foreign exchange with which to service its mountainous foreign debt.

Copper Slump

At the end of 1986 that mountain stood at R12 billion, while the country was R1.2 billion behind on long and short term debt repayment.

Sales of copper account for 90 percent of Zambia's foreign exchange earnings, but the industry is in dire straits. Since the mid-70s the price of copper has fallen by around 75 percent and production has dropped from 713,000 tons to 459,000 tons in 1986.

In 1985 President Kaunda agreed to a tough IMF recovery programme that allowed for the value of the kwacha to find a realistic level at regular auctions, for food prices

to be allowed to rise to stimulate production at the same time as food subsidies were allowed to fall away, for a reduction in government spending and for a relaxation of government control of the economy in general.

The tough measures provoked widespread anger and in December 1986 a 120 percent increase in the price of maize sparked off riots in which 15 people died and more than 450 were arrested.

President Kaunda panicked. He rescinded the maize rise and decided to drop the IMF programme altogether, opting for his political survival rather than the country's economic survival.

Under Nep he decreed that foreign debt servicing would be restricted to 10 percent of net foreign exchange earnings, in effect ending such payments. Food subsidies were restored and a price freeze implemented. The rate of exchange was frozen at eight kwacha to the dollar—artificially doubling its value—and the auction system scrapped.

The reaction of most of the international financial community was almost as immediate: it cancelled all current and future monetary aid programmes.

Since then the scarcity of foreign exchange has meant that consumer goods have all but disappeared from the shops, inflation has soared to over 70 percent and a thriving black market has appeared.

The government's answer has been to order the police to smash the black marketeers, set loose party thugs on to store keepers who charge more than the prescribed price for goods and finally, flying in the face of all economic logic, to reduce the prices of staple foods.

Unemployment is rising, especially in the Copperbelt towns, as the mines lay off workers, and another 12,000 miners are expected to lose their jobs in the next four years.

Industry is also experiencing severe difficulties as a result of the foreign exchange shortage and many factories now only work when scarce supplies of imported raw materials arrive. When machinery breaks it often cannot be repaired because spares are not available.

Faced with the same problem, the country's transport is quickly grinding to a halt, while an estimated 65 percent of the country's tractors are sitting idle on the land for lack of spares that sometimes are as basic as spare tyres.

The country's railway system continues to run only with locomotives hired from South Africa. There is a critical shortage of beer because machinery at the state-run Zambian Breweries is so dilapidated that production has slowed to a trickle.

A lone ray of light in this dark picture is that the price of copper has recently begun to creep upwards on world markets, but the improvement in the price will have to be dramatic and sustained if it is to have any real effect on the downward spiral the economy seems set upon.

When Finance Minister Gibson Chigaga unveiled the 1988 Budget this month, he called on his fellow countrymen to tighten their belts.

But ordinary Zambians are running out of notches—and patience.

A World Bank/IMF team is thought to be in Zambia to investigate the situation and possibly renew IMF support, and a small IMF loan was recently approved for the country.

It is believed that the government is desperately trying to find some way out of the fiscal corner it has painted itself into, while at the same time retaining a modicum of credibility.

But President Kaunda's prestige is at stake with Nep, and there seems to be no way he can repair his hatchet job on the IMF and still stay in power.

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PRC Aids Financing of College Construction
MB241740 Harare Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 24 Mar 88

[Text] Zimbabwe and China have signed a (?30) million dollar cooperation agreement for the construction of teacher's training college in (Tjiwoyi). The agreement was signed by the minister of public construction and national housing, Comrade Joseph Msika, and the Chinese ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Zheng Yao-wen, in Harare today. The agreement provides for the joint financing of the project [words indistinct]. The construction is expected to start within the next 6 months.

Agreement With Hungary To Increase Barter Deals

MB231936 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 23 Mar 88

[Text] Zimbabwe and Hungary have agreed to increase barter deals. The agreement to that effect was signed today by the deputy minister of industry and technology, Comrade Henry Pote, and the visiting Hungarian deputy minister of trade, Comrade Zoltan Gombocz, after 2 days of talks of the Permanent Joint Commission of the two countries. Both countries have agreed to be involved in barter deals totalling 7 and 1/2 million dollars, an increase of 1 and 1/2 million dollars from last year. #0091

Africa Institute Economist Reviews Country's Situation

34000475a Johannesburg THE STAR in English
19 Feb 88 p 11

[Article by Claire Robertson: "Zimbabwe Facing Economic Crisis"]

[Text] Zimbabwe's resources are over-extended in dealing with expensive commitments in neighbouring countries, a whopping 10 percent budget deficit predicted for this year, and a heavy social services burden, says Africa Institute economic researcher Mr Du Toit Malan.

More than 30 percent of its foreign exchange earnings have to be used to service the country's R4billion foreign debt, he says.

Foreign exchange income is, in turn, dependent on getting the goods to ports, and although this dependence has decreased from an estimated 90 percent in 1986, roughly half of the landlocked country's exports are still routed through South Africa, says Mr Malan.

In 1986, in an apparent response to Zimbabwe's support for sanctions against South Africa, the Republic instituted a short-lived strategy whereby all trucks were routed to Pretoria for "checking." The red tape multiplied with the enforcement of a permit system for goods en route to South African ports.

Flexing of Muscle

The move was too short-lived to have any noticeable effect—"more of a flexing of muscle," according to Mr Malan, but Zimbabwe took note of the potential damage to its economy, and steps were launched to upgrade and render safe alternative routes.

Traffic through South Africa decreased to 50 percent of all Zimbabwean freight, but developing alternative rail lines has placed a severe drain on Zimbabwe's economy.

The country spends an estimated R3million a day in Mozambique, says Mr Malan. One of its commitments there is the defence of the Beira Corridor rail link with an estimated 10,000 Zimbabwean troops.

Neither Beira nor the Tazara railway line to the west—to the Tanzanian port of Dar es Salaam—as yet meet Zimbabwe's freight needs.

A R560 million rehabilitation of the Beira Corridor might bring the line up to the standard where it can carry 3.5 million tons of freight a year by 1990.

A third "umbilical cord," the 500 km Chikawala or Limpopo line from Zimbabwe to Maputo, is expected to be viable only by the end of next year. A British loan of R46 million is being used to repair the line.

Prediction

Mr Malan says there is a chance that Zimbabwe's prediction of being able to transport all its freight through one of these three routes might be realised by the mid-1990s, thus lessening its dependence on South Africa.

It would still be faced with the task of defending the line from Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels, whose regular attacks on the Beira Corridor rail link and oil pipelines force Zimbabwe to turn to South Africa for aid, he adds.

Zimbabwe had a 12 percent budget deficit last year—"and the economists are angry because the South African Government will tolerate a 6 percent deficit this year," says Mr Malan.

The country's defence expenditure runs at about 16 percent of the total budget, while it still has to "pour a huge amount of money into social services established after independence."

The volume of exports from Zimbabwe barely increased between 1980 and 1987, he says. "There was some increase in the value of the trade but it is very vulnerable in times of low economic growth."

Sengwa Coal Project On Line by 1990
34000475b Harare THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 12 Feb 88 p 1

[Text] Construction of the \$20 million road between Gokwe and Siabuwa for the multi-million Sengwa coal oil project is continuing, and if mining title is granted to Rio Tinto limited production of low-sulphur coal is expected to commence by early 1990, when a full tarmac road and bridges have been completed.

The Sengwa coal project, one of the largest mining projects planned in Zimbabwe, is intended for the production of low-sulphur coal and some low-sulphur coke, both of which are currently imported from South Africa. The Zimbabwe Mining and Smelting Company (Zimasco) currently imports approximately 60,000 tonnes per year of low-sulphur coke, and 40,000 tonnes of low-sulphur coal from South Africa.

Mr F.C. Bohmke, executive director (development) of Rio Tinto this week said that construction of an appropriate standard full-width tarmac road and bridges between Gokwe and the Sengwa coal fields was expected to be complete during the latter part of 1989.

In the meantime, Government continues to consider an application for mining title made by Rio Tinto Zimbabwe Limited. A draft agreement has been recommended by the Mining Affairs Board, but remains to be finalised by Government legal draughtsmen.

In terms of the agreement, the Sengwa coalfield will initially only be allowed to supply tonnages of coal which will substitute for imported grades of coal that the Wankie coalfields cannot supply.

"At current consumption, this amounts to likely sales of only 100,000 tonnes per annum. Compared to the annual sales by Wankie Colliery of 3 million tonnes yearly, this will indeed be a very small operation.

"However, in terms of the agreement, the operator will be allowed to promote and attract new industrial investment to sites adjacent to the coalfield and in this way it is hoped that the scale of mining should be expanded in future to produce coal for either thermal power or the synthesis of nitrogenous fertiliser," said Mr Bohmke.

No work is currently taking place at the coalfields—which, at a consumption of one million tonnes per year for a nitrogenous fertiliser plant, has a life expectancy of over 200 years—and Rio Tinto is waiting for the end of the rainy season, usually at the beginning of April, by which time it is expected that mining title will have been granted. During the rains the coalfields are accessible only to four-wheel drive vehicles.

Assuming Rio Tinto is granted the mining title, the company will prepare to mine sufficient coal annually to be able to substitute for as much imported coal as can be replaced by the Sengwa varieties.

Trials by Zimbasco in 1977 and in 1981 using bulk coal samples have already shown that Sengwa can substitute the coal imports from South Africa. Sengwa coal is however non-coking, and it is probable that it will not be able to substitute for all the imported coke.

Zimbasco ferro-chrome smelters produce about \$100 million in foreign currency from sales of ferro-alloy from an outlay of approximately \$10 million in foreign exchange imports of coal and coke. "Notwithstanding this very good forex conversion ratio," said Mr Bohmke, "it is possible that Sengwa could substitute for some \$8 million.

"The only way of earning a living for over 80 percent of Zimbabwe's population is in the field of agriculture which means that the country needs a cheap source of nitrogenous fertiliser and a liquid fuel for tractors," he said.

It is anticipated that the transportation of the coal will be undertaken by the Road Motor Service division of the National Railways of Zimbabwe, and crews operating that fleet of transport will live in Kwekwe, or at a staging post in Gweru.

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Crops Imperiled Due to Drought
34000475c Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 19 Feb 88 pp 100-101

[Text] Zimbabwe needs another 2 months of good rains—lasting until mid-April—if the most optimistic harvest forecasts are to be realised.

After a very late start to the season—in many cropping areas, rain started only in mid-December—farmers say the rains must continue until late April, which would be abnormal. Last year, crop sales declined more than 23 percent to Z\$950m, but this was partially offset by a 34 percent jump in livestock realisations, primarily beef. The end result was an 18 percent decline in the value of farm output.

The main casualties were maize—down 80 percent in volume at only 400,000 t—and tobacco, where realisations fell 22 percent to \$278m. Prospects for an improvement this year hinge heavily on rainfall conditions in late February and March. In mid-February, most rainfall-recording stations showed below-average rains. Thus hopes of a bumper maize crop have dissipated.

Grain industry sources believe the country's commercial growers will deliver no more than 300,000 t—a modest increase on last year's drought-affected 250,000 t—but there are still hopes in government circles for a much-improved communal crop harvest.

Communal (peasant) growers delivered only 150,000 t of maize last year and industry sources say the best to be hoped for in 1988 is about 450,000 t. This would give total deliveries from both large and small-scale growers of a maximum of 750,000 t.

With annual consumption running close to 1 Mt, this implies a further reduction in the maize stockpile—estimated at 700,000 t—and no maize exports in 1988/1989. Furthermore, if February and March are dry months, Zimbabwe could find itself having to import maize early in 1989, though at this juncture it seems unlikely.

The tobacco industry is forecasting a smaller crop than last year's 130m kg but one of higher quality. Tobacco prices plunged 30 percent to 217c/kg last year, mainly

because of the poor-quality, drought-affected leaf. The weather has been kinder to growers this year and a high-quality crop of 115m kg is envisaged—provided rains last until mid-March.

There is much speculation and disagreement over the likely level of prices on the auction floors when they open in April, but if the weather remains relatively favourable, growers believe a price of 300c/kg is possible. This would be lower than the record 313c earned in 1986 but a substantial improvement on last year's dismal performance.

The value of agricultural production declined \$300m last year, and it looks increasingly unlikely that all of this will be recouped in 1988. Higher maize and tobacco realisations could bring in \$140m and increased revenues from sugar, cotton, horticulture and soyas should push the revenue gain well above \$200m.

But it looks as though the industry will have to wait until 1989 at least to regain its 1986 levels.

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